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The Political Economist.

OUR INDIAN TERRITORIES.

It has all at once become the fashion to decry our government of India. To this we should not feel the slightest objection, if we were certain that the only effects of it would be to give an additional spur to the efforts which, of late years, have been made to improve the condition of the millions of our fellow-subjects in the East; for, much as has been done, there remains a field for improvement sufficient to exhaust all the administrative capacity which can possibly be applied to it for many years to come. But there is surely something due to truth, even amid all the "hot "fits" and "cold fits" to which public opinion is subject; and what is of far more importance, it is of the first consequence that the results of a policy which has been followed of late years should not be misunderstood;—especially if, so far as it has been tested, its effects have been in the highest degree beneficial to the people, and creditable to those who have individually administered it. Be it ever so little that has been done, in proportion to the magnitude of the task which lies before us, at least let us take care that no mistake shall exist as to the *tendency* of that policy. To read the speeches which are delivered, and the papers which are written on the subject of India at the present time, and by writers of almost all classes of opinions, a stranger, who did not know how to appreciate their true value, would infer that for many years past, while India has been under its present rule, its people had been rapidly decaying, its commerce and industry annually declining, and its social condition becoming worse and worse;—that its former rule had been one of prosperity, happiness, and rapid progress; and its present condition, one of comparative adversity, misery, and decline. Heaven knows that there is among the hundred and twenty millions of natives in India still left enough of degradation and misery, to awake the sympathy and arouse the energy of the most apathetic; but, compared with what their condition was half a century ago, we have no hesitation in saying that their progress will bear a favourable comparison with any country in the East, and with a great majority of countries in Europe. One would infer, from all that is now said of India, that the policy which has of late years been adopted, has been destructive in its tendency, and should be abandoned in favour of that which preceded it. Now, what we are anxious to show is, that, however inadequate in point of extent, all that has been done of late years has been in a right direction—has contributed enormously to advance the prosperity and improve the condition of the people; and that whatever change may be made, should be with a view, not to reverse, but to advance more rapidly, and extend more widely, the policy of the last twenty years, and the measures based upon it.

We contend that the first and main, if not the only object of our rule of India, should have direct reference to the improvement of the people;—on no other condition have we a right to maintain our position there a day longer;—and any direct advantages which this country can obtain from its connection with India should only be consistent with, and incidental to, such a condition. In India, as in most of the countries of the East, there are traces of a high civilisation and of great prosperity at a former time. In the North-West in particular, which had the advantage of a closer proximity to the seat of the Great Mogul Empire, there are, as Lord Ellenborough reminds us, vestiges of ancient palaces, roads, canals, works of irrigation, temples, and mosques; and in the great cities which are yet to the fore, we find relics of that Eastern grandeur which is reflected in the pages of romance,—all bespeaking a powerful, if not a benign, administration. But people who hear of this, appear immediately to arrive at the conclusion that the change has all taken place since we became possessed of India. Now, for at least a century before we owned a foot of land in the North-West, the traces of prosperity and of civilisation were as faint as they were half a century ago:—we do not say as they are now, for during the last twenty years much has been done to reclaim the wastes of time, and restore the most useful of the works of the ancients. Old canals, of which the course could with difficulty be discovered, have been re-opened; works of irrigation have been re-established; whole districts have been thereby reclaimed from jungle, infested by gangs of daring and barbarous Thugs and robbers, and have become thriving and prosperous districts. The most cruel superstitious which we found rapidly on the increase, have not only been arrested, but the most objectionable have been entirely eradicated. By the direct influence of British rule, the Suttee has been abolished:—the practice of infanticide, which prevailed to so great an extent, no longer exists:—and the self-immolations, by which thousands of the natives perished annually, have under a better government almost entirely disappeared. And those must, indeed, be ignorant of our Indian history, who are not aware of how much has been done, both by the private efforts of Europeans, and by those of the Government, to improve the education of the people, and of the success which has attended these efforts. But do not let us be misunderstood. When we urge these facts in simple justice to a policy, and to those who have of late years administered it, we would not imply that there is not the most ample field for improving a system which has been begun, nor that a great reform may not be effected in the machinery by which the necessary efforts may be more earnestly and more successfully applied.

But, however strongly we may feel that the first duty which we owe to India has reference only to the interests of the people of India, we are not altogether unwilling to accept the test of our policy in India which was applied by most of the speakers at the meeting held at Manchester a few days ago, and which resolved itself chiefly into one of commercial value—as a source of supply of raw materials, and of demand for our manufactures. For in so doing we believe we adopt, perhaps, the best test of the progress of a country. If we wish for an evidence of good government—of that peace and security which alone can give confidence to patient industry, and on which the whole material condition of a people must rest, there is no test which we would apply with greater confidence than the condition of its trade. The first evidence of bad government, of insecurity, of the absence of justice, is a decline of industry, and consequently of commerce. Without security and confidence there can be no credit, and without credit there can be no trade. Without security, no motive for labour and patient industry can exist. Without certainty in the future, no sacrifices will be made in the present. Thus the best evidence of good government is when such security exists that industry flourishes, and, as a consequence, commerce increases. It is on these considerations that we are willing to accept the Manchester test of the success of our government of India. Well, taking this rule, what do we find? Let us confine ourselves to the period of the last twenty years, during which

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alone the present system has been in operation. A few facts will show the result as well or better than a volume of reasoning. The last official accounts which we have of the trade of India apply to the year ending the 30th June, 1850. Let us see how those returns compare with 1835, and with 1843 as an intermediate year. The following is the comparison :—

TRADE OF INDIA.

Imports.

Year ending 30th June.	Merchandise. £	Treasure. £	Total. £
1835	4,261,146	1,893,023	6,154,129
1843	7,503,369	3,443,291	11,044,894
1850	10,292,880	3,396,807	13,696,696

Exports.

Year ending 30th June.	Merchandise. £	Treasure. £	Total. £
1835	7,993,420	194,740	8,188,161
1843	13,551,824	215,796	13,767,621
1850	17,312,299	971,244	18,283,543

These are striking results in so short a period. In fifteen years the imports show an increase from 6,154,129*l* to 13,696,696*l*, and the exports from 8,188,161*l* to 18,283,543*l*. And, as may naturally have been expected, England, more than any other country, has been benefited by this extraordinary increase of trade. In no market has our trade increased so rapidly. In 1834 the entire value of our exports to India was 2,578,569*l*, and in 1850 it was 8,022,665*l*. Comparatively, these are most satisfactory results—but only comparatively. If we look back to the state of Indian commerce in 1834, we have some cause of congratulation in its condition in 1851; but if we compare its amount even now, with the large population and territory which furnish it, we discover only new motives to persevere in those modern improvements of government, by which greater security has been given to the tenure of property, by which internal communication has been facilitated and encouraged, by which the rewards of industry have been rendered more certain, as the surest means of gradually extending the prosperity and the commerce of India.

A great mistake, however, appears to us to be made in the public estimation of what the real duties of an Indian Government consist. We wish too much to make the Government responsible for details which the private interests of individuals can alone successfully and properly determine. The efforts of a Government should be mainly directed to securing perfect peace, tranquillity, and confidence; to the administration of justice; to the opening of facilities for internal communication; and to the removal of fiscal trammels upon trade. Though in all these respects something has already been done, and in some a great deal, yet in all very much remains to be done. However much has been done to improve the judicial system of India, it is still the most disgraceful portion of its institutions, and its imperfections are enormously aggravated by the character of the people. Under the Government of Lord Dalhousie much has been done to create new means of irrigation and of internal intercourse. Canals, extending over hundreds of miles, have been cut; railways have been commenced, and are being vigorously prosecuted under the guarantee of the Government; and some of the most extensive rivers, such as the Godavery and the Indus, are being converted into important new channels of trade. These are good beginnings, and must at least be accepted as an earnest for the future. But by far the most important improvement of late years, has been the new settlements of whole districts of countries for fixed periods, varying from 20 to 30 years, by which land is held at a moderate stipulated rent on lease, and the cultivator secured in all the improvements he makes. This new system has already been extended to large districts, especially in the North-West; and wherever it has been adopted, has acted like a charm upon the condition of the people. Its extension in every direction is now part of the settled policy of the Indian Government; and we are convinced that it is very much in proportion as this policy is prosecuted with vigour, that the improvement of India will be perceptible.

Let the attention of the Government of India be confined to these great duties, and all the rest may be entrusted to private enterprise; and whether the people grow cotton, and if they grow it, whether they export it or consume it, or whether they grow rice, or sugar, or indigo, will all be determined by far sounder principles than the directions, regulations, and interference of the wisest Governments. And, above all, in our laudable anxiety to hasten the improvement of 120,000,000 of our fellow-subjects, let us not overlook the peculiar position and character of the people we have to deal with, nor underestimate the existing elements of improvement, which, though they may be working their object slower than we could wish, have yet, as we have shown, not been without a very marked success during the last twenty years.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

WITHIN the last ten days Turkey has again become the object o much embarrassment and anxiety to Western Europe. No sooner has one danger blown over than another appears in the horizon. No sooner is one demand complied with than another, and a still more encroaching one, is made. The Porte seems to be the unfortunate carcase for all the Potentates of Europe to peck at. France began the attack last year by her pretensions to be declared the Protector of the Holy Shrines. Austria followed it up by demanding that Turkey should abstain from the attempt to punish and subdue a mountain tribe of plunderers and pirates who infested her dominions. And now Russia has followed up the blow by a mission of whose actual conduct and requirements we know little that is absolutely certain, but which appears, from all accounts that have yet reached us, to have been *exigeant*, insolent, and peremptory to an unexampled degree. Her object unquestionably is—even if her demands have not gone that length, which is doubtful—to oblige the Porte to indorse her pretensions to be considered the Protector of all the Christians of the Greek Church residing in the Ottoman dominions.

As far as the mere guardianship of the Holy Shrines is concerned, the question would not seem to be a very important one—especially to Protestants. Hitherto these places, to which all Christians must ever look with reverence, have been in the hands of monks of the Greek and Latin Church alternately or dividedly, according to the tenour of the varying firmans extorted from the Sultan by "pressure from without;"—and as a more ignorant, rascally, and profane set than the members of both these sects are not to be found upon this earth, and as of course the English Church can make no claim to supersede them in their functions, we can have no special interest in the dispute. Travellers give fearful accounts of the scenes of grovelling superstition and of vulgar and often fatal violence which are displayed in Palestine on all the great festivals of our faith—how Greeks and Catholics fight around the birthplace of their common Saviour—how the Mount of Calvary is annually desecrated by the brawls and stained with the blood of those for whom that hallowed spot ought to be indeed a sanctuary of peace and brotherhood—how the Mussulmen have perpetually to interpose in the faction-fights of professing Christians—and what profound disgust and incredulous amazement such conduct in such spots excites in their calmer and better regulated minds. Even the Osmanlis themselves show more real respect to the Holy Sepulchre and the Church of the Nativity than the avowed followers of Christ, and would be far fitter guardians of those sacred shrines.

But the Protectorship of the Holy Places involves something more than is implied in the mere name. Whoever obtains this post is regarded, or supposed to be regarded, as in some measure the Chief of the Christians of the East; and its possession is considered to be the test of the relative influence possessed by the rival claimants over the Ottoman Porte. The Catholics in Syria, Asia Minor, and Roumelia, are comparatively few; but France has always looked to them as a sort of wedge by means of which she might extend her influence in the Levant. On the other hand, when we remind our readers that the population of Turkey in Europe is about 15,000,000,—that of this number not more than 700,000 are Osmanlis (or Turks) properly so called,—that not above 3,000,000 more are Mahometans,—that of the remainder the vast majority are Christians of the Greek Church,—and that of this Greek Church, though the Patriarch of Constantinople is the nominal and official head, the Czar of Russia is looked upon as the more powerful and scarcely less sacred chief,—they may imagine how much of menacing meaning and of ulterior design lies under the claim of that Potentate to be considered and proclaimed as of right, and *par excellence*, the Protector of the Christian subjects of the Porte. Such a claim, if conceded in full, would reduce the Sultan to a secondary authority in his own dominions, and would infallibly end in establishing Russian influence over the whole of Turkey in Europe as completely as it is now established over Moldavia and Wallachia. The Czar would be the real ruler, and the Sultan only the feudal *Suzerain*, over his own subjects.

Now, it is evident that whether the Turkish Empire be formally dismembered and Russia obtain, as she would do, a preponderating slice, or whether she merely obtains such a complete ascendancy over the Porte that she can use the Sultan as her screen and her cat's-paw,—is a difference merely of manner and degree. In either case Russia will have the command of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, as actual possessor, or as *ami de la maison*. In either case she will have turned our flank, and have escaped from the control which we could always exercise over her movements, so long as her only access to Western Europe and the Mediterranean was through the Sound, which three or four of our vessels of war could at any time blockade. In either case she will be closer to the Levant than ourselves, and could compel us, in order to keep open our overland communication with India, to maintain in those seas a far larger fleet than is at present necessary. In either case her command over the Ottoman Court might at any time induce it to close the Isthmus of Suez to us, or oblige us to engage in war to prevent such a catastrophe. It is perfectly obvious that our interests imperatively require either that Egypt shall be in our own hands, or in those of a naturally friendly and really independent power. No English statesman could accede to any other arrangement. If Egypt were declared wholly free and independent of the Porte (in case of the dismemberment of Turkey), and were erected into a distinct and isolated sovereignty, it is evident that its weakness would expose it to the intrigues and bullying of any of the rival

Powers of Europe,—that it could resist such encroachments on the part of one Power only by calling in the aid of others,—that it would be a constant temptation to the ambitious and a bone of contention to the quarrelsome,—and that the only difference between our position *then* and our position *now*, would be that we *now* have to maintain Turkey, which is comparatively defensible, and we should *then* have to maintain Egypt, which is incomparably helpless. Conceive how strangely and perilously we should be placed with Roumelia incorporated with Russia, and Egypt, whose fidelity would be so vitally important to us, under the government of a miserable Pasha! The only alternative would be, to accept Egypt as our share of the spoil. But, besides the consideration of the cost in which the defences of such a possession would involve us, and of the outcry which would be raised, and with justice, by what we may call the *Isolation* party in our councils,—besides the probability of future collision with France on the shores of Africa,—besides our rooted dislike to any extension of our European territory,—sentiments of common decency and national morality would render very difficult and distasteful, however necessity and State prudence might command, such participation in the *disjecta membra* of our ancient ally.

So much to show how deeply we are interested in the present crisis, and in the preservation of Turkish independence. What measures would be best calculated to preserve that independence, and whether it can be ultimately preserved by any measures whatever, are questions of no little difficulty. As to the second, we need not look forward for ever. Other generations will succeed us, and will bring their own talents and resources to the solution of their own difficulties. Some embarrassments are dissipated by the simple lapse of time. New and unexpected occurrences spring up to the relief of others. Considering that the Osmanlis have only a military footing in Europe, and have never had much more; considering how few they are in comparison with the Christian population which they govern; considering, too, how essentially opposed is the Oriental type of character to which they belong, to the tendencies and dispositions of the West, it seems almost certain that sooner or later they must be pushed back across the Hellespont into the more congenial districts of the Asiatic continent. But we need not contemplate this as happening in our time; nor need we hasten it by any active or passive proceedings of ours. We believe that this embarrassing, if not evil, day may be long postponed,—may be so long postponed that, when it comes, it shall bring with it blessings rather than ruin—peace rather than wars and rumours of wars. We incline to think—though we speak with the diffidence becoming men whose knowledge of such outlying matters can never be other than imperfect—that there are changes and measures which might restore strength and vitality to the now languid and enfeebled limbs of the Ottoman Empire, and revive her to a more vigorous and prolonged existence. But these are to be sought in a different course from that which she has pursued during the last quarter of a century. They are to be found, not in an ineffectual aping of foreign customs, which can never bring to her the strength that they yield to those to whom they are natural and native, but in a development of all that is worthy and energetic in her ancient life;—not in a futile imitation of European civilisation, but in a judicious recurrence to her own. We believe she has committed a fatal error, and made a step in the wrong direction, in endeavouring to assimilate her armies to those of her neighbours, and to break down the barriers of peculiarity and fanaticism which isolated her from other Powers,—in clothing her troops in hot trowsers and tight jackets, and subjecting them to European discipline,—in discountenancing the use of the flowing garments of their ancestors, and seeking to crush and mortify that pride which once made them so formidable because so daring. Eastern and western ideas and habits can never harmonise; and weakness must be the inevitable result of attempting to engraft the one upon the other. But let the Porte consent and profess to be what she used to be and really is—a military Sovereign of the feudal stamp, with vassals to whom she leaves their own municpal institutions, their own internal government, their own native faith and customs, demanding from them only willing homage, tribute in time of peace, and efficient contingents in time of war;—let her acknowledge that sort of wild nominal independence among them which she cannot effectually put down;—let her admit and be guided by those natural or long-established boundaries of territory, or of language, or of race, which have long divided the States now under her rule;—and we think it by no means impossible that she might convert them from rebellious *subjects* into willing and attached *vassals*, who would then immeasurably prefer such easy and silken supremacy as hers to the leaden centralising rule of Austria or the iron despotism of the Czar. Servia has already this sort of independence, *and gives her no trouble;* Moldavia and Wallachia would have it, save for the incubus of Russian protection:—why should not Bosnia have it as one state, Bulgaria as another, Albania as a third, and Roumelia as a fourth? It is not for us to frame a system of internal policy for Turkey: we can only intimate thus briefly the direction in which we believe her salvation and her hopes of resurrection to lie;—and we do not believe that those acquainted with the strong love of independence and the inveterate habits of municipal government which prevail in the provinces we have named—and, indeed, throughout the Turkish Empire—will be disposed to pronounce our views chimerical or baseless.

One word in conclusion. Those who talk so coolly of the impossibility of any longer maintaining the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, ought *to face the whole facts of the case*, and consider the vast and prolific modifications—not to say the entire change—which the breaking up of that ancient Power would involve in all European arrangements. Russia would of course have Constantinople and Roumelia; Austria would obtain a vast extension of her dominions in the Bosnian, Servian, and Danubian provinces; England, as we have said, *must*, as a matter of absolute though disagreeable necessity, have Egypt:—would France consent to see this aggrandisement of all her rivals without participation in the spoil? Most assuredly not. Yet what could she have? With Syria she has no connection; to Syria she has no claim; and if we had Egypt, how could we bear her as so close a neighbour? Liberty to extend her conquests on the African coast she would not consider as an equivalent; for this she will do without asking our permission. What, then, would she demand, and what would the other Powers, in common equity, be bound to concede? Obviously, that Austria, while extending towards the East, shall resign her possessions towards the West; that *she should give up Lombardy and Venice and all Italian connection, and leave French influence unrivalled in that quarter;* and that France should become either the possessor or the acknowledged protector of the northern part of that Peninsula. We do not mean to say that such an arrangement would not be "a blessed exchange" for the Italians: we only mean that it must be looked fairly in the face as a scarcely avoidable consequence of the dismemberment of Turkey. Are the diplomatists of Europe prepared for such a complete *bouleversement* of all old traditions—such a re-constitution of the continental world?

THE MINERAL RICHES AND LABOUR OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Amongst the curious items of information contained in the "Further Papers relative to the recent Discovery of Gold in "Australia," just published as a Blue Book, are some statements of the Rev. W. B. Clarke, commissioned by the Government of New South Wales to make geological surveys. So far as we can trace his researches on the map, they have all been south and west from Sydney, in that part of New South Wales which borders on Victoria,—a mountainous district, the sources of numberless creeks and rivers, and the highest part of the country—the water running from it in every direction. In that district, the ardent geologist almost everywhere finds indications of gold. On looking at the map compiled by Mr Arrowsmith from his researches and the researches of other gentlemen, the whole district seems studded with gold-fields. We cannot enumerate all the creeks—many with native and unpronounceable names—where he found gold. "The whole of the region," he says, "about the Bendoc "and Delegete rivers is auriferous." "Gold is distributed, "though in variable quantities, and of small commercial impor- "tance (at present), over a region which may be said to embrace "an area of 16,000 square miles." In a later report, dated Nov. 24, 1852, than is to be found in the Blue Book, Mr Clarke says:—"The more I see of the great backbone of this continent, the "more I am impressed with the high probability of the extension "of the gold-fields far beyond the present limits of search. I re- "port also, on more direct knowledge, that, as regards the Peel "and Hanging Rock fields, the opinion I have already expressed "has been strengthened by more recent examination of the dis- "trict." The more information he gets, the stronger becomes his convictions that the south-eastern portion of Australia is one large field of gold. "It may require," as he says, "a multiplied "population of practical skill and energetic habits" to develop the mineral riches of Australia; but if they exist to the extent he supposes, they may excite the industry, and bestow on it ample rewards, of an immense population for ages. It is plain, too, unless some richer fields should be discovered, that as the population multiplies, it will become commercially advantageous, particularly when gold-digging shall not be subject to a special tax, to work many of the creeks and gulleys and holes that now will not pay.

Mr Hargraves, the discoverer of the gold, said, in a speech at Melbourne, "that the gold-fields in Victoria were superior "to those of any other country in the world." "He saw some "miners obtain fifty ounces of gold out of two cart loads of earth, "and he felt satisfied that if he had washed the earth after them, "he should have succeeded in getting at least another pound "weight. He was delighted upon arriving at Bendigo, for "although he had travelled over upwards of six hundred miles of "gold country in California, he never witnessed anything of such "richness and magnitude as he witnessed at Bendigo."

Mr Stutchbury, the geological surveyor, is satisfied that native mercury exists: he has found specimens of it, and he believes that it possibly may be found in quantity. He has had shown to him various gems—topazes, garnets, rubies, sapphires, &c.—though not of such a large size as to make them of any value. Copper

is found in abundance in various places. There are many other mineral riches, then, in Australia besides the gold, which only need hands to collect them.

There was a time when the rude colonists very much despised the services of the natives, and sometimes, on slight pretexts, made away with them. The gold discoveries seem to have hastened the period when their services can be made valuable, and the Blue Book describes the natives as finding employment in every one of the colonies to which it refers. The Commissioner for the Darling district of New South Wales reports instances on the Macintyre river of the blacks having been employed for one, two, or even three years as shepherds; and a Mr Young, of Tingan, near Calandoon, has all his flocks tended by blacks. A Mr Dines, in the same neighbourhood, has not a white man in his employment. Messrs Norris and Co. have twelve blacks in charge of sheep. Three or four years ago, the tribes frequenting the Macintyre were the most savage and bloodthirsty of the district. "I am "happy to say," adds the Commissioner, "that the scarcity of "labour, consequent upon the drainage to the gold-fields, is "creating throughout the district a demand for the services of "the aborigines, which may be productive of very beneficial re-"sults, leading to their more confidential and permanent employ-"ment." The Commissioner of the New England district reports, "in many cases the services of the natives have been in "considerable repute as shepherds, grooms, and even as house "servants. Their services, from the high price of white labour, "in consequence of the recent discovery of gold, have been ex-"tremely valuable, and, in some cases, they have received wages "at the rate of 20*l* per annum." The Commissioner of the M'Leay river district states there has been a considerable increase in the past year, both in the number of whites employing and of natives employed, in consequence of the drain to the gold mines of European labour. The Commissioner for the district of Clarence river reports that the great dearth of labour, occasioned by the efflux of the working classes to the westward in search of gold, has latterly forced the settlers to obtain aid from the natives. The sheep-washing of last season was entirely performed by them. One gentleman entrusts about 10,000 sheep to their sole management. Although some instances are mentioned of depredations by the blacks, there are more than we have quoted in these extracts of the aborigines having, for months together, tended the flocks of the colonists, and been amply rewarded for their fidelity and care.

All the above extracts refer to New South Wales, but the reports from Victoria are not different. The Commissioner of the Wimmera district says that all natives able and willing to work are sure to find employment. Some engage in permanent employment, and they get wages that in ordinary years would be looked upon as fair for European labour. The Maneero and Omeo tribes, another Commissioner reports, still wander over the district, encamping at the several flock stations where they can obtain food. A very few of them are occasionally employed as stockmen. "All the "aborigines of Gipps land," says Mr Commissioner M'Crae, "have been employed in the immediate neighbourhood of Al-"berton, on the property known as Orrs Special Survey. They "worked steadily in field work as many hours as the whites. "Two of them and one white man beat a party of three whites "at a reaping match." It is the Commissioner's opinion, that if the employer gives a fair remuneration, keeps faith with the natives, and works with them, that their labour may be made as available as that of the whites. From South Australia the Governor writes "that upwards of 20,000 sheep are in charge "of shepherds who are aborigines, and who have thus in some "degree supplied the place of European shepherds who have "migrated to the gold-fields." The Commissioner from Koriko writes that the squatters on the Murray have received great and important services from the natives during the late scarcity of labour, and on several occasions natives have been left in the sole charge of the squatters' property. These facts are of great importance in reference to the future supply of wool. About the usual, if not a larger, quantity will come forward. The aborigines are not numerous, but the employment of them is a new and somewhat unexpected supply of labour; and it is a gratifying result of the gold discoveries that they contribute, by exciting industry, to humanise the stock holders and civilise the aborigines.

We are happy to learn from the *Empire*, a Sydney paper, that New South Wales, as yet the most important of the colonies, is altogether in a flourishing condition, and invites more labourers by the prevalence of peace and order, and the ample remuneration it offers to labourers. That journal, of December 28th, says:—

It is to be recollected that, notwithstanding the vast extent and the widely scattered positions of the gold-fields of New South Wales, out of a population of 200,000, it is estimated that not more than 8,000 to 10,000 persons are employed in mining at any one time. This will account for the fact, that neither the pastoral, the agricultural, nor the mechanical employments have stood still, or been less productive, as in Victoria. The increased and continually increasing demand for labour here does not arise from the desertion of ordinary pursuits for gold-digging so much as from progress and expansion in all the several departments of industry. This surely indicates a far more healthy state of things than if we had a hundred thousand persons rushing in upon us all at once merely to dig gold—an occurrence that no sane person can wish to see. Such a train, with an object so selfish, so vagrant, and so entirely unconnected with the development of the productive powers of the colony, might bring with it moral and physical disorder, but could never promote prosperity. It appears from various country correspondence, that the harvest is everywhere highly abundant, the only want being that of hands to reap it. The crowded state of Sydney, indicated by the great advance of rents throughout the city and suburbs, renders the inducement strong to maintain every article of consumption at very high prices. The effect of the harvest has, therefore, not been what might have been expected. The present price of best flour, 28*l* per ton, does not manifest much tendency to further decrease. In truth, to reduce the articles of food to a perfectly fair average price, and to keep them there, the necessity will be great for a steadily augmented cultivation, as well as of foreign supplies. There is, therefore, requisite, for the welfare of the colony, a continued stream of labouring immigration.

A stream of immigration is continually pouring in, and if it be not entirely and solely of labourers whose toils are to enrich those who are already in the colony, it is of a class which, generally speaking, unites intelligence and independence with industry, and which will contribute much more to prosperity than a stream of Lascars, or of any other mere unintelligent workers. Into Victoria there has been and continues apparently too great a rush of people, and we read in the Blue Book of a great public meeting which adopted resolutions to raise a considerable fund and provide temporary accommodation for the houseless emigrants. This was in October. The Government assisted the undertaking, and the result no doubt would be to provide, as was proposed, temporary accommodation for 2,000 persons. Since then, however, the number of emigrants to Melbourne must have largely increased, and Victoria promises for the present to be overdone with gold-seekers. Numerous hands would arrive about the period of the harvest, and some of them might find it as profitable to save the crops as to try for gold. Such circumstances beget an opinion that the present condition of the colony will be altogether better than has been anticipated at home, and they illuminate its future prospects.

As to South Australia, the discoveries of gold at Echunga have turned out as yet of little importance. "They are nothing," according to Mr Babbage, the Government assayer's statement, "but a limited surface digging, not likely to be remunerative, "unless the working of them were confined to a few individuals." South Australia, however, by establishing an assay office, has drawn to itself no inconsiderable quantity of the gold found in the other provinces. The local Government has resolved to issue tokens, or ingots stamped and assayed, which are already legal tenders at the banks, and which will be a substitute for more finished coin. Their value is to be fixed at the legal rate, according to the Bullion Act of the colony, of 3*l* 11s. On the whole, it is quite plain that the gold is giving a mighty impulse to society in the colonies, extending industry, increasing its rewards, promoting ingenuity, and rapidly carrying forwards civilisation there, as well as in England and all over the world. In all history, perhaps, so strikingly marked and rapidly-developed an epoch and means of social improvement—including the first discovery of America and the invention of printing—is not to be found as the recent discoveries of long-hidden gold in the lands on the Pacific Ocean.

IMPRACTICABLE PHILANTHROPY.

The Earl of Shaftesbury is a very important man in the country. He is the type of a very numerous class; the representative of a theory very widely accredited; the hero of great social, if not popular movements; and the chief of a large party, so influential, that he has frequently been spoken of as the proper person to place at the head of the Government. He has principles which he is for ever trying to carry into practice. Pertinacious and strongly supported, he is either a very useful or a very dangerous man; and ought to be either a chief of the State, dictating practical measures, or be put aside as an impracticable theorist. The measure he proposed in the House of Lords on the 18th instant is of itself of little importance, though it would affect all private bill legislation; but as a test of the correctness of his views, and the utility of the measures founded on them which he is for ever proposing—as the genuine result of the philanthropic theory of legislation, it cannot be overvalued.

The Noble Earl, then, moved a resolution, to be adopted as a standing order for all private bills, to which no paraphrase can do justice, and which we therefore reproduce:—

That in every case of a bill for giving power to any company, commissioners, or other undertakers, to take away houses, the committee on the bill shall require proof as to which of the houses are used wholly or in part as dwellings by persons of the labouring classes, and whether those houses can be taken for the purposes of the bill without occasioning any pecuniary or other injury to such persons, and without being likely to occasion any overcrowding of any other dwellings; and, if it be not proved to the satisfaction of the committee that those houses can be so taken without any such consequence, they shall see that adequate provision be made by the bill for the erection or adaptation by the undertakers, at the earliest practicable period (not exceeding three years after the passing of the bill), and within a convenient distance from the houses to be taken, of such dwelling houses for the labouring classes as will be proper and sufficient for the accommodation of at least as many persons as can reside in the houses to be taken."

The Noble Earl moved this as a practical measure to form a guiding principle for committees; and if the details were correct, it would be injurious from increasing the litigation and expense of private bill legislation, already, from its complexity and cost, a disgrace to Parliament. The Noble Earl aspires to improve and serve the multitude, and the resolution was intended entirely for their benefit. It begins, in fact, by inviting such of them as may be affected by a private bill, to make themselves a party to it, and go before committees of the House of Lords to explain how

each one of twenty tenants of a row of cottages may suffer to the extent of eighteen-pence a week by the said cottages being pulled down. To tempt such persons from their daily occupations to attend either as parties or witnesses to a private bill, would inflict on them a greater evil than even the spirit of litigation it would encourage. "Living from hand to mouth, these poor people" would be called upon to prove, probably by employing counsel, to their Lordships' satisfaction, that they would be injured in a pecuniary manner, before their Lordships could pass a bill to authorise the structure of a railway or a dock. To involve Lord Shaftesbury's self-elected clients in this kind of litigation, would cause them more trouble, vexation, hardship, and loss than they can possibly suffer from any removals.

See, too, what this practical man required to have proved before a private committee. First, "whether the buildings are "wholly or in part used as dwellings by persons of the *labouring* "*classes*." We are all labouring classes, and there are no special classes known to the law to which the Noble Earl's language would restrict the inquiry. Then it has to be ascertained whether the houses of these undefined classes can be taken away without occasioning pecuniary or other injury to them, and without being likely to occasion any overcrowding of any other dwellings. The overcrowding would seem to be almost a necessary consequence, in the first instance, of pulling down houses: and could only be avoided by requiring that house accommodation, equivalent to the houses proposed to be taken away, should be erected beforehand. To ascertain the pecuniary or other injury by inquiries before a private committee must be an endless task, and would effectually put a stop to all private bills that involved the removal of many small tenements. But when the Noble Earl has got his proof of pecuniary and other injury, his redress for the wrong is to compel the undertaker *within three years* to provide, within a convenient distance of the houses to be taken away, proper and sufficient house accommodation for at least as many persons as can reside in the houses to be taken. The floating weekly or monthly tenants in St Giles's of the present time were to have the wrong of removal redressed by sufficient house accommodation being provided, within a convenient distance of St Giles's, for the floating population that might require house accommodation three years hence. For the benefit of those who might live in the neighbourhood of a new railway station, at the end of three years the Earl of Shaftesbury would invite those who live there now to prove their damage and their losses before a private committee. That may be the Noble Earl's mode of redressing a wrong; to us it appears an aggravation of it, while it is likely to confer any advantage that may result from it on those who are not the sufferers by it.

The Noble Earl would require proper and sufficient house accommodation for the persons removed. How is that to be judged of? The only criterion we can imagine is the present house accommodation of the parties. The Noble Earl, in his philanthropy, could not require that individuals out of their private means should provide accommodation superior to that they destroyed. His resolution, then, would either tend to continue the present imperfect house dwellings for the labouring classes, or it would impose on the undertakers the duty of providing better. In this case, they would be taxed to gratify the philanthropy of the Noble Earl. Well might Lord Redesdale say of such proposed legislation, that "it would create insurmountable difficulties." "All the difficulties" involved in these inquiries "would be "urged," said the Noble Lord, "before the Standing Orders "Committee by practised agents, and it was not clear how any "practical conclusion could be come to."

Not only would the proposed legislation of the philanthropist Earl be impracticable; it would be, as was shown by the Earl of Wicklow, unjust—a kind of Socialism to which the Noble Lord is sensitively alive, from its resemblance in a small way to the tenant-right claims in Ireland. "Surely," he said, "the House "would not, by such a standing order as was proposed, establish "a new description of property in the case of those who were "merely tenants of others, and who, as tenants by the month or "by the week, were liable to be dispossessed at any time the pro- "prietors might choose. Would the House, if they required the "same number of houses that had been pulled down to be re- "built, require also that the proprietors should receive the old "tenants back into the new houses? If they did not they would "do nothing for the tenants, while if they did they might compel "the landlords to receive tenants whom they did not wish to "have." Facts, arguments, and authority all prove that the Earl of Shaftesbury's philanthropic scheme was utterly impracticable, and it was withdrawn. He substituted for it, however, a motion which the Peers, we know not why, agreed to:—

That a select committee be appointed to inquire in what manner and to what extent it would be expedient to require that provisions should be inserted in Bills introduced into this House, by which dwelling houses occupied by the labouring classes are proposed to be extensively destroyed, to remedy the evils produced by such a displacement of that population.

Their Lordships, after Easter, will inquire how far they ought to require that provisions to remedy the evils occasioned by Bills for promoting improvements, to which their Lordships give their assent, be introduced into them.

We have entered into these details to show the impracticability of this philanthropic legislation, and we must now say a word or two on its principle. M. Dumont, the best expounder of Bentham's principles, has a chapter in the first volume of his "Traités de Legislation," exposing with great severity the impropriety of making laws on the principle of sympathy and antipathy; and he declares that most of the false systems of legislation and of morals are nothing at the bottom but the principle of sympathy or antipathy, disguised under different forms of language. Public utility, as wide in its dimensions and of as long duration at least as the influence of laws, is the only principle which he recognises, and which is now generally recognised, as the just foundation of legislation. Philanthropy is only another name for sympathy or antipathy,—one of the many forms in which that sentiment disguises its arbitrary and vague conclusions, of which there is no other standard or measure than itself.

All the Noble Lord's legislation, in conjunction with Messrs Oastler, Bull, and others, is founded on sympathy; and, unfortunately, in modern times the sentiment has been very much modified by class considerations, if it be not wholly formed on them. For many years there has been a continual contest, more or less avowed, between landowners and manufacturing capitalists, and between labourers and capitalists of all kinds. Such contests, like those of the old Greeks in their republics, are not to be prevented. They are conflicts of interests, by which in the end the general welfare is promoted; but because they bias the judgment, legislation cannot be founded on them without committing cruelty and inflicting wrong. To legislate for the punishment of crime, the enforcement of contracts, the defence of the country, or the collection of a revenue, though a work of difficulty, is an easy task compared to regulating the daily business of the bulk of society. Contrary, however, to old practices, and contrary to the teaching of sound theory, much modern legislation, under the influence of sympathy, has been directed to the daily lives of men—to their social relations, and it has aspired to regulate that which, from its very magnitude and duration, extending in time and space far beyond the reach of laws—all of which are comparatively temporary—legislation cannot benefit. Lord Shaftesbury is the great chief of this disturbing kind of law-making. Unfortunately, too, there is reason to believe that the sympathy which is at all times an improper basis for legislation, in his particular case, and in the case of the great party of which he is the head, has been misdirected and perverted by the results of the great contest, which originated 38 years ago in the wrong-doing of the landed aristocracy, and under whose comparatively recent defeat all who sided with it are still smarting. A class sympathy, increased by defeat and irritated by a long contest—the very worst basis for legislation—seems the leading motive for all Lord Shaftesbury's efforts to alter, by regulations, the social relations between different classes. With such a basis for his proceedings, we are not surprised at at finding them confused, contradictory, and injurious.

From such and similar motives he places no trust in capitalists. He will not believe that they will provide, as far as practicable, habitations for their workmen convenient to their work. Nor will he trust to the ordinary motives of trade profit—though they have provided us with railroads, and connected us by commerce with all the ends of the earth—to build a few cottages or houses for those who need them. Yet it may unhesitatingly be stated that if that be profitable, it will be done; if it be not profitable, it will not be done; and if be not profitable, it ought not to be done; and it is a misdirection of the resources of the country, and an improper interference with private property, to compel or bias men by laws to do it. What the Legislature has to do, is to remove the obstacles it has laid in the way of such a necessary provision for the multitude becoming one of the most certainly profitable, as it is one of the most generally useful, undertakings. We all want houses as we all want clothing, and to provide one may be left to private enterprise as well as another. Anything that enhances the difficulty of appropriating land in our country to building purposes—and the Statute Book and the common law teem with obstacles—stands in the way of such an undertaking being profitable; and it will be time enough for the Noble Earl to adopt an opinion that the capitalists will not, under the ordinary laws of supply and demand, provide the most convenient dwellings possible for the multitude—as it provides them with the cheapest food and the cheapest clothing, without the interference of private committees of the House of Lords—when legislation has removed all the obstacles it now places in the way of building convenient houses for the labouring classes. To propose impracticable resolutions, founded on erroneous principles, should destroy all confidence in the Earl of Shaftesbury as a leader of society.

COFFEE AND CHICORY.

We observe some doubts are still expressed as to the intention of the Government with regard to the sale of coffee and chicory. After the publication of the late Treasury minute there ought to be none. The worst part, perhaps, of the former regulations was, that they were not acted upon by the Government; and it is, therefore, less a matter of surprise that people should enter-

tain a doubt if the last minute will be enforced. But any doubt on this head, which we observe still exists, should be at an end after the explanation which recently took place in the House of Commons. Mr Hastie put the following question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:—

If it is to be clearly understood, under the terms of the late Treasury minute, relating to the sale of coffee and chicory, that it will be considered a breach of the law to sell coffee without any label of description, except in a pure and unmixed state; and that, if coffee so sold without being labelled shall prove to be mixed with chicory, or, whether labelled or not, shall prove to be mixed with any other extraneous substance, the party selling it will be liable to prosecution; and, if in case of information being laid of a breach of the law, the proper authorities will prosecute the offenders?

To this Mr Gladstone replied in distinct terms:—1. That it will be a breach of the law to sell coffee without any label, *except in a pure state*; 2, that if coffee so sold, without being labelled, shall prove to be mixed with chicory, or whether labelled or not, shall prove to be mixed with any other extraneous substance, the party selling it will be liable to prosecution; and 3, that in case of information being laid of a breach of the law, the authorities will prosecute the offenders.

We understand that strict instructions have been given to enforce the regulations now made, with the view of interfering as little with trade as possible.

FRENCH ESTIMATE OF FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND AND LOUIS NAPOLEON'S RULE IN FRANCE.

The following is an extract from a letter addressed by one of the most intelligent of Frenchmen (altogether unconnected with the Government of Louis Napoleon), to a member of the House of Commons:—

"I have watched, since 1842, the consequences of the financial and commercial reforms of Sir Robert Peel and of his successors; and I who, when sojourning in England, was the sympathising witness of so much misery and destitution, heartily rejoice now on seeing the shining proofs of unprecedented prosperity gradually spreading through all parts of your social frame. Never had practice and experience so fully been in accordnce with the indications of science. I hope it will ere long prove equally true and beneficial to the agricultural interests of your country.

"But one of the great consequences of England's Free-trade policy will probably be, and, to a certain extent, has already been, the adoption of a similar policy, to a less or greater degree, by other nations. Public attention is every day more struck, in our country, by the gigantic progress of British commerce, and the other evident consequences of a Free-trade policy. So clear and practical a demonstration of the advantages of such a policy is calculated to produce undeniable evidence of the benefits of Free Trade, and must lead to a desire of imitating it. For the carrying of it into effect, of course gradually, and perhaps timidly—in France—I look to Louis Napoleon's Government with more confidence than to any other that we have had, because he alone has obtained the power to effect the necessary changes.

"I have observed frequently with pleasure, that that able paper, the Economist, did not join with many other papers of your country in their foolish but dangerous abuses of Louis Napoleon. Provided, as the *nation* hopes from his good sense and clear-sightedness, that he does not commit the most *unpopular folly* of engaging in war, this reign may be for France one of the most beneficial history will have had to record. I have faith in his restoring our finances, because he is unwilling to increase the debt, and I believe he will ultimately reduce the army a great deal more. Louis Napoleon has committed a fault for which he has no excuse—I mean the confiscation of the property of the Orleans family; and all France has viewed it with the greatest pain. But, with this exception, the good he has done to France is incalculable. French affairs ought not to be judged in England as if the *French nation* were the *English nation*. Unfortunately, hitherto we have shown ourselves far too deficient in those qualities absolutely necessary for self-government. Whenever liberty, in its real sense, has been granted to the nation, it has made a bad use of it—witness 1793, and the gradual and rapid progress of that foolish but most dangerous thing—*Socialism*—after 1848. The French, I am afraid, are not yet ripe for unlimited liberty; and what is good for the English may be bad for them. The Anglo-Saxon race is flourishing in North America with Republican institutions, while the same institutions lead only to anarchy in most of the States peopled by the Spanish race—witness Mexico, in South America—whereas Monarchical Brazil is the most orderly State of South America. What Louis Napoleon has done against liberty in France may be most hurtful to our feelings of pride, but is beneficial to the most solid interests of the nation—at least, for the present time. I confidently hope he will astonish us by the wise and beneficial measures his Government will gradually adopt, and hope some of them will be for Free Trade."

CONDITIONING SILK.

(From a Correspondent.)

At a meeting of the Committee of the Silk Trade, on Monday, 21st inst., G. T. Kemp, Esq., in the chair, the following rules and regulations respecting the sales of conditioned silks were finally decided upon for acceptance by the trade. Several meetings have taken place; and it is very strongly felt by the principal manufacturers that the practice of conditioning silk and of taking the tares at the condition-house will greatly, in the end, facilitate all transactions between buyer and seller. But till the practice of conditioning silk becomes universal, as it almost is in all the great silk marts on the Continent, the merchants' rules of 1802 will still apply to all unconditioned silks, unless, indeed, the merchants should feel desirous of availing themselves of some of the concessions made in the new rules, and so propose some fresh regulations of their own. The shortening of time for settling of claims for damage, &c., is felt to be of great importance for the avoidance of disputes:—

We, the undersigned merchants and manufacturers in the silk trade, having determined to buy and sell at net conditioned weight, do adopt the following rules and regulations in respect of all silk so bought and sold:—

1. That all claims for super tares and scorage shall be abolished.
2. That all paper, strings, and ties shall constitute part of the tare, which tare shall be ascertained and determined at the condition house.
3. That all parcels of raw and English thrown silk in bundles shall be weighed without wrappers or other covering.
4. That the absolute weight of the silk determined by the process of conditioning, and augmented by eleven per cent. (according to the practice at Lyons), shall constitute the chargeable or invoice weight.
5. That all invoices shall be accompanied by the condition note, and shall specify the weight of the silk both in the conditioned and unconditioned state.
6. That the expense of conditioning shall be equally divided between buyer and seller; the buyer's moiety to be added to the amount of invoice.
7. That the results of weighing and conditioning by the condition-house shall be binding on both buyer and seller, unless an error can be shown to exist.
8. That all claims for damage, mixture, &c., are to be made by the buyers within fourteen days from the date of delivery of the silk, after which no claims will be allowed.
9. That a copy of the above rules and regulations be affixed in each of our warehouses.

9 Broad street buildings, March 21, 1853.

Agriculture.

THE DISASTERS OF THE SEASON.

Another and most injurious change has occurred in the weather. After a few fine days at the latter end of last week, which seemed to promise a favourable time for spring sowing, on Monday se'nnight the rain recommenced—continued, though less heavily, during the following day—and on the next Wednesday winter returned in all its rigour. Since that time keen drifty blasts from the east and north-east have been accompanied by heavy snow-storms and severe frosts. A complete stop has again been put to nearly all out-door work in husbandry, and the already backward season seems likely to be still more retarded, instead, as ten days ago was fondly hoped, of some opportunity for making up for lost time being afforded. We never recollect to have seen at this period of the year so much land unploughed which had borne crops last year, or so little preparation made for the crops of the present year. The result is, great anxiety amongst farmers, who can scarcely anticipate good crops. The sowing of tares, too, has been very much interfered with, and it is now too late to sow any except spring tares, which seldom produce very abundantly. This will be felt in a deficient supply of green food for cattle and sheep during the summer.

In all directions we hear of considerable mortality among the lambing, which we have no doubt is attributable to an insufficient supply of dry food throughout the winter, and too little attention to affording shelter. In a small flock under our own observation, the ewes have had a daily supply of cut hay, by no means of first-rate quality, and cut swedes, and though never housed until the snow fell, and then only during the worst nights, not a single ewe has been lost; and, though the turns have been numerous, no serious case of illness has occurred. The truth is, that a large proportion of farmers keep their breeding ewes too low, or too exclusively on turnips or grass during the wintering; and though though they bear such treatment tolerably well in a fine season, their condition quite unfits them to withstand such a merciless winter as the present.

This subject seems to have been brought to the attention of the Weekly Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, where Mr Fisher Hobbs referred "to the extensive losses taking place during the past few weeks among the flocks of lambing ewes in Cambridgeshire and other parts of the country;" and he reminded the members of the veterinary privileges they enjoyed as members of the Society, and urged the more ready and general use of them on such occasions as the existing mortalities in the flocks.

Professor Simonds, of the Veterinary College, confirmed the view we have expressed, that the disease is dependent on the weakened state of the animal, through insufficient food and exposure during such an inclement season:—

That the disease was dependent on atmospheric influence acting on the general functions of the body, producing unhealthy secretions, and resulting in a vitiated state of the whole mass of the blood in the system, and functional derangement of the brain; there was also a deficiency of blood, while the ewes, at the time of paturition (especially in the case of twin lambs), required not only a healthy circulating mass of such fluid, but a larger amount of it. The premonitory symptoms were loss of appetite, diarrhœa succeeded by constipation or torpid state of the bowels, vertigo or dizziness, with that want of nervous energy which superinduced a stupidity or apathy in the animal, leading it to wander about vacantly, and only to eat its food when such was actually placed

within its mouth. He recommended that the animals should be supplied with vegetables of a less succulent character than ordinary, and that an increase should be made in the use of such food as contains a large amount of nitrogenous matter, such as crushed corn and chopped hay, with a little linseed, but no bran. He pointed out the importance of careful attention being paid to the secretions of the animals, as it was through the excretory parts of the body that the disorder was most likely to be carried off. He regretted the difficulty that existed in getting farmers to supply the Royal Veterinary College with animals. He had applied to a veterinary surgeon in Norfolk to procure "subjects" for the purpose of investigation, but he had not been able to induce a single farmer to comply with his request.

The demand for wool, and the high prices of mutton and other meat, together with steady and not high prices of grain, are gradually weaning farmers from that system of looking to corn growing almost exclusively for profit, to which they have been so long addicted; and the present season will assist in effecting such a change. Thus, "A Practical Farmer," writing in the *Mark Lane Express* in reference to this season and its inclemency, says:—

The fattening of stock is fast becoming more profitable than the growth of corn; and, if the accidental missing of a corn crop should lead to a really favourable change from corn cultivation to stock feeding, the present unpropitious season may prove beneficial. I believe the present high price of stock will induce large importations both for grazing and slaughtering, as also the extension of breeding in this country. I therefore suggest the cultivation of more green crops for the ensuing winter, instead of an uncertain crop of corn.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS IN TEN YEARS.

The following notice of the progress of husbandry by one who, though a dwelling in the country, is not an agriculturist, relates to that district—poor in more senses than one—where the north of Middlesex joins the southern portion of Herts. Though Herts is not a well-farmed county—there are too many game preserves and gentlemen's seats for that—there are some very good farmers in the county, and the improvement of the average state of management noticed by our correspondent is very considerable:—

Herts, March 24, 1853.

The farmers of Hertfordshire are proverbially behindhand in all matters of agricultural improvement. We, therefore, hail the fact that even in this benighted district of the country they are improving their system of farming. As evidence of the good we may continue to expect from the farmers being allowed to move unfettered, even though they feared to lose their manacles lest they should miss the support of their accustomed irons, crippling though they were; but being free of their rusty and cumbrous fetters, they are beginning to gain the use of their limbs. In that part of Hertfordshire which adjoins the tract of land still known as Enfield Chase, the most casual observer cannot but be struck with the obvious improvement which has taken place in the cultivation within the last ten years. Formerly nothing could be seen but high hedges, and wide—very wide—hedge-rows, effectually excluding the healthful and invigorating gleams of sunshine and the air which was so much needed to dry the wet, undrained soil. The arable land was half covered with water, and a little spindling wheat or other corn might be seen thickly interspersed with "black grass," and the kind of couch grass provincially called "twitch;" while the pasture land exhibited an equally lamentable aspect. Many fields were little more than beds of rushes, and "carnation grass," and "water-weed" predominated over the proper kinds of herbage. Sheep there were none, except here and there a ragged flock of stunted Southdowns, generally lame from the wet, undrained condition of the land. In traversing the same district now you will see, although there is yet great room for advancement, a marked change for the better the hedges are getting lower and lower, many of them are kept neatly trimmed; the ditches are deepened to admit of an outfall for the drains, which are everywhere being laid down, and for which purpose pipes seem quite to have superseded the use of the blackthorn bushes with which the Hertfordshire improvers contented themselves ten years ago. A few of the most inveterate opponents of improvement still refuse to be convinced by ocular demonstration, cannot be persuaded into cutting their drains *very* deep, but these are now the *few*. We were much amused a few days since to hear the numerous arguments which were brought forward by a farmer, who we remember as an earnest advocate for shallow draining to convince one of those persevering bigots of the inestimable advantages to be derived from deep draining. "I once thought as you think," said he; "but having tried various depths, I am quite convinced that the deepest of all is the best." He was convinced by experience, and so will his friend be when he has tested the comparative merits of the deep and shallow drainage.

Well, the consequence of all this draining, deep and shallow, and trimming of hedges, is materially to alter the whole aspect of the country; it is now the exception to see water standing between the lands; the crops are improved in quantity as well as quality; turnips, which were ten years ago considered things that would not grow in that cold clay soil, are becoming general; rushes are no longer seen to encumber the meadows; and large and long-woolled sheep are slowly but surely usurping the place of the miserable little Downs we used to see. Nor are the farmers alone benefiting from this inspiriting change. The improved system of husbandry has created an increased demand for labour most beneficial to the labourer. When at this season of the year they were formerly either out of work or glad to get a constant place at nine or ten shillings per week, they are now eagerly sought after, and are earning twelve or fourteen shillings per week. With higher wages we shall soon see the condition of these men improve and when they can obtain legitimate employment at a fair remuneration, there will be less inducement for them to earn a miserable pittance by resorting to that nursery of crime—a game preserve; and we already miss the half-starved-looking wretches that were formerly to be seen lurking about the hedge-rows, but who are now profitably employed in benefiting themselves and their masters, by improving the soil. Another proof of the thriving condition of the farmer is their comparative contentment: they no longer complain or look black at the work of Free Trade; indeed, they seem quite reconciled to their fate, and rather to like it.

The wet autumn and late spring have been particularly unfavourable to the clay land farmers of these parts, but though many of them have not an acre of wheat sown, some of the most energetic amongst them have some promising-looking fields of corn, which serve to show what may be done by such as remember the old adage, and "take time by the forelock." The farmers of Hertfordshire have certainly found at last the right road. We trust they will not again turn aside, but that they will go on and prosper.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Though we do not rate the importance of chemical knowledge to a farmer so high as some persons seem disposed to do, and certainly believe that he could seldom usefully employ himself in chemical manipulations, there is no doubt that a general knowledge of agricultural chemistry may occasionally be of some practical value; and such a general knowledge is now readily attainable by means of several popular works on the subject. Of these "The Farmer's Manual of Agricultural Chemistry," by A. Normandy, is a good example, as it treats the subject plainly, accurately, and concisely. To the strictly chemical portions of the work, two chapters are added on the diseases of cereals and the destruction of insects which are injurious to those plants.

The following classification of soils is simple and practically useful to any one looking after a farm:—

But although soils, at first, are nothing else than the dust of crumbling rocks, moistened by rains and dews, they afterwards are found to contain a certain quantity of decayed or decaying organic matter, derived from the seeds which have been deposited in it by nature's own mysterious and invisible hand, and which, dying on the spot, after a short lingering life, leave their remains to rot, and lay the foundation of a vegetable soil on which other plants again growing and dying bequeath a rich inheritance of organic matter, which thus in process of time accumulates in the soil, and eventually renders it fit for agricultural purposes.

This decayed organic matter, mixed with the soil, is called *humus* by chemists, and *mould* by everybody. Yet *humus* and *mould*, although used as convertible terms even by the chemist, do not express exactly the same thing. *Humus*, strictly speaking, is a black, unctuous substance resulting, as we just said, from the decay of organic detritus, which, when dry, burns with a vegetable or empyreumatic odour, is insoluble, or nearly so, in water, and very soluble in alkalies. *Mould* is a mixture of *humus* with *earthy matter*. Humus is the principal cause of the fertility of all soils.

Sand, *clay*, *chalk*, and *mould*, are therefore the principal ingredients of arable soils, but their proportion is of course extremely variable, and according to the proportion of these constituents, the soils containing them are called *sandy*, *loamy*, *sandy loams*, *loamy sands*, *clay loams*, *strong clays*, *marly*, *chalky*, *humous*.

		per cent.	
Sandy soils are those which contain	not more than	10	of clay.
Sandy loams	ditto	20 to 30	ditto.
Loamy soils	ditto	30 50	ditto.
Clay loams	ditto	70 85	ditto.
Strong clay	ditto	85 95	ditto.
Marly soils	ditto	5 20	lime.
Chalky soils	ditto	more than 20	ditto.
Humous soils	ditto	ditto 5	of humus.

Besides *sand*, *clay*, *lime*, and *humus*, arable soils contain also a small proportion of saline substances and metallic oxydes, of which we shall speak in due time.

Among the inorganic constituents of soils, some are *insoluble*, others are *soluble* in water; we shall examine these various substances in the next chapter.

Soils are sometimes divided into *free soils*, *stiff soils*, and *light soils*.

Free soils always have a dark colour, and are generally the best and most profitable to the farmer. Their dark or brown colour is, to a great extent, due to the large proportion of decayed organic matter, or *juice* of decayed organic matter, which they contain, and which is the result either of the natural accumulation of vegetable remains, as in the forests of America, or of the manure, roots, leaves, and stalks of vegetables which the farmer digs or ploughs in. Such soils are generally met with in lowlands or flats, and as they contain comparatively but little clay, they are easily ploughed and harrowed, both in dry and in wet weather.

Stiff or *clayey soils*. The soils in which clay (alumina) predominates, are called *clayey*, or *stiff* soils. As clay possesses the property of forming with water a plastic mass, that is, a mass which can be kneaded between the fingers into any shape, and of retaining water with great energy, forming with it a tenacious, close, and stiff paste, which takes a very long time to dry, clayey soils are sometimes excessively difficult to plough, and then produce dense, heavy clots which cannot be divided, except with great labour.

There are also given full lists of the plants by which the various kinds of soil are characterised, which all interested in land would do well to master.

The more strictly chemical chapters, on methods of determining the constituents of soils, the quantitative analysis of soils, estimation of the forms of organic matter and manures, are well worth perusal, but do not readily supply extracts.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

(*From Messrs James Goddard and Co.'s Circular.*)

London, March 22, 1853.

Since the date of our last circular the tea market has been very buoyant; the amount of business done has, however, been considerably curtailed by the firmness evinced on the part of importers, who have been generally undesirous of realising; and the arrivals have either not been placed upon the market, or have been shown at limits considerably in advance of market value. This, however, has not entirely suspended business; the trade have been buyers of most kinds at current value, and, in many instances, have been forced to give the full advance. The feeling, both in town and country, that a reduction of the duty is more than probable, has been gaining ground.

The delivery of the letters, per the China mail, on the 15th instant, bringing advices from Canton only, and confirmatory of the short shipments, has given merchants a still stronger inclination to hold for very full rates.

In common congous a good business has been done, and prices have slightly advanced. Shippers have been buyers, and have been obliged to give, in many instances, 10½d for clean quality with good leaf. In the rather better kinds of black teas for home consumption a fair inquiry has existed, but the market has been but barely supplied, and the sorts ranging from 11d to 1s 1d have been taken readily at current rates. The strong and pekoe flavour kinds from 1s 1½d to 1s 3d have also been wanted by the trade: the supply of these on the market has been small, and those offering have been deficient in strength. In the fine and finest sorts but few transactions have taken place. Souchongs continue in good request; few of fine quality have come to market. Contracts have been made to a small extent in flowery pekoe at former rates. Oolongs of good and fine quality are scarce, and command high rates.

A fair business has been done in orange pekoe at an advance on former prices. Capers continue dull.

The market has been only very moderately supplied with green teas, and prices have advanced 1d to 1½d on last month's quotations. Gunpowders, except fine, have not been so much wanted; but young hysons, of all grades, have been greatly inquired for. Imperials and hysons, particularly the common kinds for price, have been in very good request. Good and fine Canton gunpowder and young hyson meet a ready sale at improving rates.

(From Messrs Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson's Circular.)

London, March 22, 1853.

The review of the colonial markets for the past month is satisfactory, both as regards the large amount of business transacted, and the general steadiness of prices; while recent accounts from many producing countries are not calculated to have any contrary effect. Some uneasiness was excited yesterday by the aspect of affairs in the East, and the funds declined a half per cent.; but more confidence has been since shown, and the fall recovered.

There has been a very good inquiry for sugar during the month, and large sales were made chiefly of refining qualities, which advanced 6d per cwt for the low to good kinds, while the fine sorts realised former prices. This firmness was further increased by the Dutch Trading Company's sale having gone a florin above the valuations, being two florins dearer than their previous sales' rates; of late, however, the large quantities brought to sale have caused a slight depression, and lower terms, chiefly for the better classes, have been in some instances accepted. The grocery descriptions have not been in such animated demand, but a fair business has been done at about former prices. Privately, large sales of foreign have been made, both on the spot and afloat, at higher quotations. The good demand for coffee at the date of our last was soon checked, and prices rendered unobtainable by the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that the Government intended to re-establish the Treasury order of 1840, that had been rescinded last August, the trade being restricted to selling the mixed article in sealed packages only. The market, however, soon became more settled, and an export demand having arisen an advance of 6d to 1s per cwt was paid. On the arrival of the accounts that at the Dutch Trading Company's spring sales an enhancement on the valuations of two cents had been given, much animation became apparent, and a large business negociated in both colonial and foreign chiefly for speculative and shipping account. Quotations show an increase of 6d to 1s per cwt on those of the previous month. Rice has been very dull and is about 6d per cwt lower. Saltpetre has been without inquiry, and rates are nominally unaltered. There has been a good business transacted in spices, and in some instances exporters have paid higher rates. Since the termination of the quarterly sales, indigo has been quiet, and former prices have been unaltered. Cotton has been very dull, and quotations gradually declined ⅛d to ¼d per lb. Of late a better demand arose at a slight enhancement, but this has since subsided, and much flatness is again apparent. Some descriptions of silk have been in very good request at fully former prices, and deliveries have been of a satisfactory character. In tea the business has been much contracted by importers holding for extreme rates, but the sales actually made have been at advanced prices: ¼d on common, ½d to 1d on good congou, and fully 1d per lb on all good and fine greens.

(From Messrs Gibson, Ord, and Co.'s Circular.)

Manchester, March 22, 1853.

The aggregate business of the past month has fallen short of many that preceded it. For the three weeks succeeding the date of our last circular comparatively few transactions took place, and not until a considerable decline in the value of some of our leading staples had been established was there any disposition evinced to enter upon fresh operations. Within the past ten days we have had an improved feeling, based on these lower prices, followed by purchases to some extent, which, together with unfulfilled contracts in the hands of spinners and manufacturers, have not only kept stocks from accumulating, but rendered it extremely difficult to obtain immediate delivery of many of the leading articles. As the heavy contracts of several previous months fall out, and which are not being renewed to any great extent, we have the prospect of a more liberal supply to meet demands as they come upon the market, and with it the probability of a still lower range of prices.

For China the past month's transactions have been unusually circumscribed, and for India much under an average. Most other foreign markets have taken off their usual supply, and from our home trade the demand has been large and continuous.

The aggregate sales of 40-in. shirtings during the month have been on a reduced scale, still we cannot report any accumulation of stock, a large portion of the production having gone to fill contracts previously entered into. Within the past ten days the demand, based on lower prices, has been to a considerable extent, and at the moment there is a scarcity of all descriptions. The decline in price since our last report is fully 3d per piece in all reeds. 9-8 shirtings have not been influenced to the same extent, a pretty steady demand all through the month having carried off the production. Stocks are very light, and there are yet some heavy contracts in the hands of the makers. 7-8ths printing cloths have had attention continuously throughout the month, and show no accumulation of stocks, participating, however, in the general decline; prices have yielded to the extent of 1½d per piece. Madapollams, of the lower descriptions, continue depressed, and are again reduced in value; the higher reeds, although not so much sought after as in many previous months, continue scarce and comparatively dear. Long cloths and T cloths have not been dealt in to any extent, and are, in both cases, somewhat lower in price. Domestics, notwithstanding the means resorted to for lessening the production, have not maintained their value; in most descriptions, a decline of 1-16d to ⅛d per yard has taken place. Grey jacconets have, as in many months past, been dull of sale, without, however, leading to any marked diminution in price—stocks being very light, and the make much reduced. In white jacconets, cambrics, and fancy muslins, few transactions have been entered into. Fustians are dull of sale.

Although we have had a spiritless yarn market throughout the month, the sales have been, together with contracts previously in existence, sufficient to carry off the whole production. The lower scale of prices submitted to in the last ten days has inspired our German buyers with more confidence, and they have operated rather freely. For China some few purchases have taken place, and there seems more disposition on the part of our India houses to renew purchases.

(From Messrs Thos. Booker and Co.'s Circular.)

Galatz, March 7, 1853.

The transactions in wheat at Galatz during the past month have been of a very limited character—the stock, which consists of about 60,000 qrs, being chiefly composed of inferior qualities, light in weight and pale in colour. At Ibrail, on the contrary, several purchases have been effected at the prices quoted, and the market is nearly bare of good shipping qualities. The stock consists at present of about 20,000 qrs, but fresh supplies will be coming forward early next month.

In Indian corn very little has been done, and purchases could readily be effected at the subjoined quotations:—

	Per qr, f.o.b.			
	s	d	s	d
Wheat—Galatz	24	0 to	25	0
— Ibrail	22	6	23	6
Indian corn—Galatz (old)—stock 15,000 qrs.	17	0	17	6
— — (new)	14	6	15	0
— Ibrail (old)	15	6	16	0
— — (new)—stock 25,000 qrs	13	6	14	0

Foreign Correspondence.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Paris, March 24, 1853.

Our political and financial circles have been exclusively occupied for the whole week by the new complication of the Eastern question. The affected contempt with which Prince Menschikoff had treated the Turkish Ministers, and the pomp of his *cortege* on his entrance into Constantinople, have been considered as announcing a threatening ultimatum. Our speculators immediately took fright, and our Threes fell considerably, and when the French Minister announced the departure of our fleet for the waters of Greece, they imagined that an European war was about to break out. However, it turns out that the Eastern question does not imply any danger for the peace of the world. If there are difficulties, they have been raised by the imprudence of the French diplomatist, M. de Lavalette, who obtained from the Sultan certain concessions in the affair of the Holy Places, without the agreement of the Court of St Petersburg, which is considered as the protector of the Greek religion. The Emperor of Russia determined, accordingly, to send a solemn embassy to the Sultan, to demand a retractation of the concessions which had been made in favour of the Latin Church, and, at the same time, to claim an indemnity of 400,000*l* for the occupation of the Danubian provinces in 1850. It was, supposed, however, that that Ambassador's ultimatum involved several other questions of a more general interest to Europe, and therefore the Sultan required the presence of the English and French fleets off the Dardanelles, to be the safeguards of his empire. But when the text of the ultimatum was delivered to him, he resolved to acquiesce in everything that was required by Russia. It was, indeed, the sole issue which was left him, as it was not probable that England would interfere in the question of the Holy Places, which was quite indifferent to her national interests.

France has put herself into a very bad predicament in consequence of the rash steps taken by M. Lavalette. He did not foresee that Russia would protest against the firmans which had been granted to France on the question of the Holy Places, and the Cabinet of Paris will be obliged to yield to the claims of the Greek Church, protected by the Emperor of Russia, unless they prefer incurring the risk of a war for a religious question. Louis Napoleon is very angry at the unlucky turn of this affair, as he understands that French influence in foreign affairs will be considerably diminished if he yields in this instance to the pressure of Russian diplomacy; and M. Lavalette, who is considered as the cause of the present difficulties, is fallen into disgrace. The Emperor has refused to receive him since his return to Paris, and the intrigues of his friends, supported by the *Journal des Debats*, were not sufficient to procure his appointment as ambassador at Madrid. That post has been entrusted to M. Turgot.

The diplomatic questions seemed so serious, that they have completely engrossed attention during the whole week. The Budget has been nearly forgotten, though it was presented to the Legislativ

Body. It balances, as it had been announced, by a surplus of nearly two millions of francs, and the Minister of Finance hopes that it may become more important in consequence of the increase of the revenue. He might as well have foreseen, at the same time, extraordinary and supplementary credits, which may exceed the probable surplus of the Budget.

The Imperial Court is very tedious for the young Empress Eugenia. She is continually besieged by *ennui*, as, instead of her wonted sprightliness and liberty of demeanour, she is continually obliged to remain under the restraint of ceremony and etiquette. Her features are sensibly altered. It is true that, according to recent reports of the Court, she is already pregnant; but she looks very sad, and she takes no more rides—an exercise for which she had always a great fancy.

The following are the variations of our securities from March 17th to 23rd :—

	f c		f c		f c
The 3 per Cents declined from	80 80	to	77 90	and left off at	79 25
The 4½ per Cents	104 0	—	101 75	—	103 10
Bank Shares	2740 0	—	2690 0	—	2690 0
The Northern Shares	920 0	—	860 0	—	897 50
Strasburg	850 0	—	795 0	—	830 0
Lyons	960 0	—	900 0	—	937 50
Orleans	1080 0	—	1030 0	—	1059 50
Rouen	1070 0	—	1025 0	—	1045 0
Havre	530 0	—	495 0	—	515 0
Avignon	785 0	—	740 0	—	781 25
Western	766 0	—	730 0	—	760 0
Southern	632 50	—	595 0	—	620 0

HALF-PAST FOUR.—There was at first some buoyancy in every kind of security, but, as the Eastern difficulties are not quite settled, the speculators were prudent. It was announced that the Government had sent orders to Toulon to arm three frigates, which will be sent to join the French fleet of Admiral La Susse. The Three per Cents. varied from 79f 80c to 79f 70c; the Four-and-a-half per Cents. from 103f 30c to 103f 70c; the Bank shares from 2,680f to 2,695f; the Northern shares from 910f to 907f 50c; Strasburg, from 840f to 832f 50c; Lyons, from 950f to 945f; Orleans, from 1,065f to 1,170f; Rouen, from 1,052f 50c to 1,010f 50c; Avignon, from 800f to 790f.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, March 18.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

The Bishop of London having seconded Lord Shaftesbury's motion, a discussion of considerable length ensued, in which Lords Redesdale, Derby, Aberdeen, Harrowby, Carlisle, and Wicklow took part, and in which, though full credit was given to the noble earl for his philanthropy, the utter impracticability of the proposal was pointed out, and it was suggested that the motion should be withdrawn.

The Earl of Shaftesbury accordingly withdrew his motion, seeing, as he said, that it would be in vain to insist upon it, but promising their lordships no rest till they had done something to remedy the evil of which he complained.

On the motion of the adjournment of the house till the 4th of April,

The Earl of Derby pressed Lord Aberdeen to state what measures he proposed to introduce after the Easter recess.

The Earl of Aberdeen declined to make any such statement, but promised that ample notice should be given of the Government measures.

Their lordships then adjourned till Monday, the 4th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 18.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.]

Sir J. Pakington thought it premature, looking at the state of the session, for the Government to ask for every Thursday in the first instance.

After some remarks by Mr Hume,

Lord J. Russell amended his motion by substituting "the 18th of April" for "after Easter," and upon a division this motion was carried by 171 against 139.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr Blackett, whether Her Majesty's Government would object to use their friendly offices with the Court of Vienna to procure some mitigation of the penal measures enforced against Austrian subjects in Lombardy,

Lord J. Russell explained the circumstances under which Austrian subjects had settled and been naturalised in Lombardy, and stated that, when the late attempt had been made at Milan to overpower the Austrian garrison, and other acts had been committed which had excited general abhorrence, the Austrian subjects settled in Piedmont had expressed great indignation at those proceedings, which the Austrian Governor at Milan declared were the acts of a very few individuals; but, soon after, a decree of Marshal Radetzky had placed under sequestration the property of a great number of persons settled in Lombardy under the decree of 1848. The Sardinian Government had made strong representations upon this subject to the Court of Vienna, which they had asked Her Majesty's Government to support. The latter had acceded to this request. Lord Clarendon had accordingly written to our Ambassador at Vienna, and the Government had heard that it was the intention of the Austrian Government to remove the sequestration from the property of all except those persons whom they believed to have been connected with the insurrection at Milan. Lord John added that the Government had learnt by a telegraphic despatch that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had liberated the Madiais.

In reply to Mr Adderley,

Mr F. Peel said that no despatch had been received from General Cathcart by the Sydney packet from the Cape of Good Hope, and that the order in Council completing the Cape Constitution had been sent out on the 14th inst.

In answer to a question by Mr Dundas respecting the Australian mails,

Sir J. Graham stated that the whole question of the packet service by contract was under consideration, and that those contracts which could not be carried out would be abrogated without delay.

The house then went into committee upon the Clergy Reserves (Canada) Bill, the clauses of which, only three in number, underwent much discussion, and the last, which repealed the charge on the Consolidated Fund of the sums needed to supply the deficiency mentioned in the Act 3 and 4 Victoria, chap. 78, was proposed by Lord J. Russell to be omitted.

The noble lord gave the history of this guarantee on behalf of the Churches of England and Scotland in Canada, in the event of a contingent deficiency, and stated that it was proposed to instruct Lord Elgin to lay the case before the Canadian Legislature, with a request from Her Majesty's Government that it would make such an arrangement as would transfer the guarantee to the Legislature of the colony.

The omission of the clause was opposed by Mr Miall, Mr V. Smith, and Mr Adderley.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said this guarantee was a condition in the distinct compact between all parties under the Act of 1840, and it would be only in the event of the secularisation of the reserves by the Canadian Legislature that the question respecting this guarantee would be raised. The simple effect of omitting this clause would be to reserve the entire question for the consideration of Parliament at the proper time, without prejudicing its discussion.

Mr Hume wanted to know why the clause had found its way into the bill.

Mr Disraeli could only explain the incompatible statements and incongruous reasoning which had been addressed to the house respecting the three clauses of this bill by supposing that there had been a change of policy on the part of the Administration upon this question. He thought it would be discreet and decorous to wait for an answer from the colony, and he moved that the Chairman report progress.

Mr Bright thought, in opposition to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that this was the proper time to settle the question, if there was any guarantee at all. He should oppose the omission of the clause.

Mr Disraeli withdrew his motion for reporting progress.

Sir G. Grey considered there had been a *bona fide* guarantee against any deficiency between the sums annually paid and those mentioned in the Act of 1840, so long as the appropriation of the reserves remained as fixed in that act. To that extent we were bound by it, and he should vote for the omission of the clause.

The committee divided, when the omission of the clause was carried by 176 against 108.

On the motion of the Lord Advocate, the Law of Evidence (Scotland) Bill was read a second time.

The house went into committee on merchant shipping, when the Chairman was instructed to move for leave to bring in a bill, which was given.

The other business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a few minutes before 1 o'clock until Monday, the 4th of April.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

176 Order of the Bath—Return.
198 Tithe Commission—Return.
217 Bl ckburn Election—Minutes of Evidence, &c.
710 Indexes to Reports of Commissioners 1806-1837 (Fees, &c., Public Offices)—Part 17. [Session 1847.]
209 Kingston-upon-Hull Election—Minutes of Evidence, &c.
222 Malt—Account.
220 Sandhurst College—Return.
231 Clergy Reserves (Canada)—Account of Payments out of the Consolidated Fund.
228 Bill—Sheriff's Court (Scotland) (No. 2).

News of the Week.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

HER MAJESTY and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, left Buckingham Palace at twenty-five minutes before four o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, for Windsor Castle. The Royal party arrived at the Castle at half-past four o'clock.

On Friday and Saturday last, and on Monday and Tuesday in the current week (Passion week), the customary Royal minor bounties and gate alms were distributed to the aged and necessitous poor at the Almonry, in Whitehall, under the direction of the Lord High Almoner and the Sub-Almoner. The recipients included numerous cases of blindness and other serious infirmities.

On Thursday the ancient and Royal charities of Maunday Thursday were distributed to thirty-four aged men and thirty-four aged women, the number corresponding with her Majesty's age, with the usual formalities, in Whitehall chapel.

METROPOLIS.

AN "INDIAN REFORM SOCIETY" has just been established for the purpose of insisting upon a temporary act to continue the present Government of India for a period not exceeding three years, so that time may be given for such full inquiry and deliberation as will enable Parliament within that period to legislate permanently for the future administration of our Indian empire. The committee consists of members of Parliament and other influential gentlemen.

MR PEARSON'S PROJECT.—On Wednesday about 50 gentlemen, including the partners in several of the most eminent houses in the City, waited upon the Lord Mayor, as a deputation from many of the City wards, to request that his lordship would convene a special meeting of the Common Council to receive a petition in favour of Mr Pearson's projected railway and street improvements. The deputation was introduced by Mr Millard, common councilman of Bread street ward, who stated that the petition had been signed in that ward by 86 firms, constituting 181 of the 205 parliamentary voters, and 86 out of the 106 on the list of voters for the Common Council. The signatures included those of the most influential merchants, &c., in the ward. Several of the gentlemen composing the deputation spoke in support of the object of the petition; and the Lord Mayor, in reply, stated that he could not name a day for convening a special Court, as he believed that could only be done on a requisition from common councilmen themselves, but he would consult the town-clerk on the subject, and if any obstacle existed in point of form, he would take care that the petition was put at the head of the business paper for the next Court.

CORPORATION REFORM.—At the last meeting of the Common Council considerable interest appeared to be excited, in consequence of there being upon the notice papers for the day not less than three notices of motion upon the subject of the extension of the municipal franchise. The following are copies of them:—1. "By Mr Henry Blake.—That it be referred to the freedom committee to prepare a bill for extending the franchise for the wardmote elections in the city of London to all persons occupying premises rated at 10*l* per annum, and to confer with Her Majesty's Government thereon." 2. "By Mr Deputy Pewtress.—To take into consideration the propriety of introducing into Parliament a bill to effect suitable alterations in the Corporation of London, and to obtain the support of Government to the measure." 3. "By Mr H. L. Taylor.—That it be referred to a committee of the whole court to consider what suitable reforms are required in the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council, for the purpose of introducing a bill into Parliament, and to obtain the support

of Government to the measure." A long discussion took place, and finally Mr Blake and Mr H. L. Taylor consented to withdraw the motion and the amendment, and the court unanimously agreed to Mr Powtress's proposition amidst acclamations.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths in London, which had continuously risen during six weeks till they numbered 1,436, fell in the week that ended last Saturday to 1,274. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1843-52 the average number of deaths was 1,095, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, gives a mortality for last week of 1,205. The 1,274 deaths actually registered last week therefore exceeded the estimated amount by 69. Last week the births of 655 boys and 812 girls, in all 1,667 children, were registered in London. The average number in eight corresponding weeks of the years 1845-52 was 1484. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean height of the barometer in the week was 29.685 in. The mean temperature of the week was 36.6 deg., or 5 deg. below the average of the same week in 38 years. The wind blew from the south on the first three days, and from the north-east during the remainder of the period.

PROVINCES.

THE REPRESENTATION OF MALDON.—Mr Thomas Barrett Lennard, who sat for this borough in the late Parliament, and was defeated at the general election by the gentleman who has since been unseated, has announced himself a candidate for the honour of again representing it. He states that his political principles are not changed, and that he is still an advocate of safe progress. It is understood that Mr Q. Dick will also come forward with a view of renewing his parliamentary connection with the borough.

THE REPRESENTATION OF CHATHAM.—A meeting of the Liberal electors of this borough has been held, when it was determined to support Admiral Sir J. Stirling as a candidate for the representation of the borough, in the room of Sir F. Smith. A resolution was also carried to the effect—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the only remedy for the present corrupt system of electing members of Parliament is voting by ballot, and very earnestly request Sir S. Stirling, when elected our representative, to record his vote in the House of Commons for that measure."

THE REPRESENTATION OF RYE.—Two candidates have appeared to contest the representation of this town, viz., Mr W. A. Mackinnon, the father of the late member, who was unseated by the recent committee of the House of Commons, and Mr Pomfret, the unsuccessful candidate at the general election.

ELECTION GOSSIP.—A requisition to Lord Duncan, late member for Bath, and Sir Charles Douglas, who has sat for Warwick, has been signed by a large number of the most influential inhabitants of Hull. At an influential meeting of reformers held in that town a few day ago, a resolution was adopted, deeply regretting the loss of Mr J. Clay and Lord Goderich, expressing unabated confidence in them, and pledging the gentlemen present, whenever their late members were eligible to stand again for Hull, to use their utmost exertions to secure their re-election. This well-deserved acknowlegement, says the *Eastern Counties Herald*, has been signed by a large number of the constituency.—Mr Charles Manners Lushington, a Peelite, and Mr E. H. K. Hugeson, an "independent supporter of the present Government," are candidates for the representation of Canterbury.—In the event of the present members for Liverpool being unseated, it is rumoured that the Conservative party will seek to nominate Mr Horsfall, the ejected of Derby, and Mr S. Holme; and that Liberal candidates will be selected from the following names:—Mr Robertson Gladstone, brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Duncan, Lord Mahon, or Mr Cornewall Lewis.—In the event of the present members for Liverpool being unseated, it is rumoured that the Conservative party will seek to nominate Mr Horsfall, the ejected of Derby, and Mr S. Holme; and that Liberal candidates will be selected from the following names:—Mr Robertson Gladstone, brother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Duncan, Lord Mahon, or Mr Cornewall Lewis.—In the case of Huddersfield, the friends of Mr Stansfield, the rejected member, have determined to put forward Mr Starkey, the chairman of his committee. Mr Willans, it is understood, declines to stand again. His committee has been re-organised, and have proposed to Mr Stansfield's friends that the choice of a Liberal candidate shall be decided at a public meeting, but the proposition has been peremptorily declined. The *Huddersfield Examiner* protests against this course.

BLACKBURN ELECTION.—The official declaration at the close of the poll gave the numbers:—Mr Fielden, 631; Mr Hornby, 574. The election was accompanied by great disturbances. The riot act was read and the military called out.

THE INDIAN CHARTER.—A meeting of the bankers, merchants, and manufacturers of Manchester was convened in the Town hall on Monday, upon a requisition to the Mayor, "to consider what suggestions" that "community ought to make to the Government, or to Parliament, for the better development of the resources of British India, and the consequent amelioration in the condition of the people." Mr Barnes, the Mayor, presided. There was a large attendance of the more influential commercial men present. Mr Bazley, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, moved, and Mr J. A. Turner seconded, the first resolution, resolving to petition Parliament. Mr H. Ashworth, of Bolton, and Mr M. Ross, moved and seconded the next resolution:—"That the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Manchester Commercial Association be requested to transmit copies of the petition to the various commercial and manufacturing bodies of the United Kingdom, requesting their co-operation, and inviting them to appoint deputies, to meet in London, to wait upon the President of the Board of Control for the purpose of conveying to him the sentiments expressed in this petition, and also to induce influential members of Parliament to give practical effect to these requirements and suggestions, as well as to carry out in detail the objects of the present meeting." The proceedings ended with a telling speech from Mr Bright.

STRIKE OF RAILWAY PORTERS AT LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday the porters, on the London and North-Western Railway struck for an advance of wages, and on Thursday the company's manager advertised for 500 persons as porters at 24s 6d per week. Other strikes have followed, and considerable difficulty is likely to arises.

STRIKE AMONG LABOURERS.—READING, Monday.—The scarcity of labourers in various branches of industry in this district has weekly become greater, and the dissatisfaction as to the amount of wages at present paid is on the increase. The carpenters of this town have begun a movement towards obtaining additional pay to the amount of 3s per week; and a meeting of the workmen is fixed to take place shortly to determine upon measures to secure their object. The justice of the claims is in a few instances conceded, and the other builders will in all probability yield to the request rather than suffer inconvenience by an entire suspension of business from a "strike." The agricultural labourers on the Caversham park estate, the seat of Mr Crawshay, the eminent iron-master, have taken a most decisive step towards gaining an increased rate of wages. When provisions were unusually cheap a few months since Mr Crawshay reduced the wages from 12s to 10s per week. The price of provisions having recently advanced, the labourers have expected that the old rate of wages would be reverted to by their master, and as this has not been done they applied for an increase to the steward on Saturday. No intimation having been given to the men that their request would be acceded to, the whole of them on the estate, numbering between 60 and 70, made a strike this morning, and marched into the town. They previously had an interview with Mr Crawshay, who, after hearing their statements, informed them that he could not then give an answer to their application, but they should know his determination in a few days. The majority of the men are married and have families, but still they evince no disposition to return to their work unless their wages are raised to the former level.

FRIGHTFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT WIGAN.—A fearful explosion of fire-damp occurred on Wednesday at Wigan, Lancashhire, by which, as far as can at present be calculated, from 30 to 40 persons have probably lost their lives. The scene of this deplorable fatality was the Arley Mine, belonging to the Ince-hall Coal and Cannel Company. The number of those actually known to have been killed is 20, but 12 others are missing, and about 25 are still in the mine, whose fate has not yet been ascertained; besides which, about 20 have sustained injuries more or less severe.

FIRE AT WINDSOR CASTLE.—On Saturday night, a few hours after the arrival of the Royal Family at Windsor Castle, an alarming fire suddenly broke out in their private apartments, which are situated in the Prince of Wales's Tower. On its ground floor stood the Gothic Dining-room, a very handsomely-decorated apartment, and here Her Majesty and the Prince dined alone on Saturday, as is their custom on the day of their arrival at the Castle. They had concluded their repast, and retired to an adjoining apartment, when dense volumes of smoke suddenly apprised the domestics that a fire had originated behind the woodwork of the dining-room. At about eleven the fire was at its height; at two o'clock in the morning the fire was partially got under, but it was not totally extinguished before four o'clock. There was a plentiful supply of water. The fire is said to have originated from a furnace flue, situated at the basement of the Prince of Wales's Tower, for the purpose of heating the air which warms the Gothic Dining-room and many other apartments in this tower. The damage caused by the fire turns out to be much less extensive than was at first supposed. Mr Braidwood, in his official report of the fire, says—"The ceilings of Dining-room in the Prince of Wales's Tower, and two floors of bed-rooms, and roof over, severely damaged by fire, and other parts of the building by water, &c."

SCOTLAND.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., was elected, on Friday evening, president of the associated societies of the University of Edinburgh. The Duke of Argyll, whom it had been proposed to nominate in opposition to the honourable baronet, wrote, in answer to a communication addressed to him, "I cannot allow myself to have any participation whatever in the interruption of an arrangement so well calculated to give satisfaction to the students as the election of Sir E. B. Lytton."

THE GLEN TILT CASE.—The litigation in this famous case, involving a public right of way through Glen Tilt, has at length been brought to a termination, the Lord Ordinary having on Wednesday last pronounced an interlocutor "of consent of the defender" (the Duke of Athol), finding that there is a public road through Glen Tilt. The Duke is liable in the whole expenses of the process. This termination of the case has been reached on an understanding that the pursuers will not resist an intended application by the Duke to the road trustees for leave to make a new road, deviating from the present track in its lower part for two or three miles, to save the deer forest.

IRELAND.

THE EMIGRATION.—A western paper, published at Ballina, in the county of Mayo, thus refers to the drain of the population in that quarter:—"There is every indication of the emigration drain this year from the west exceeding that of all bygone periods. Now that the season has fairly commenced, each day witnesses the flight of whole families from their native places. By the rivers, in the valleys, on the mountains, they are rapidly deserting their old homes for the broad lands of the American republic. Nor is the exodus confined to the poorer classes alone who usually seek to join their friends in the States of the Union. There is now a double drain from this country. Among the middle classes of society emigration to Australia is attracting the largest share of attention, and thus the present spring promises to witness not only the departure of large numbers of the peasantry from our shores, but also very many in a better condition of life. To what does all this tend? At this moment the town is filled with emigrants, *en route* for America; 23 families, we are informed, leave this neighbourhood to-day!"

THE POTATO CROP in the neighbourhood of Galway is stated to have sustained considerable injury from the frost, which penetrated to the seed, and completely destroyed it. One grower had an entire acre of early potatoes so injured as to render it necessary to have fresh seed put down.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—The *Galway Packet* mentions, as a strange revolution in the affairs of Ireland, that cattle of every kind are being imported from England and Scotland to different parts of this country; and adds, that upwards of twenty graziers in the neighbourhood of Galway are about to proceed to the next Chester fair to purchase a number of calves.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The board of Trinity College are about to erect a new wing, for the extension of the University buildings, to consist of spacious museums, lecture hall, model rooms for the accommodation of students, &c.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

The large portion of the English public who take an interest in the anti-slavery question will be gratified to learn that, through the exertions of Lord Howden, the Spanish Government have agreed to give complete liberty to that class of negroes called *emancipados* after the completion of their five years' *consignation*, or apprenticeship. Those *emancipados* who at the end of 1853 shall not have finished this term of servitude will be manumitted according as their several probationary periods expire. It is said that this measure has been occupying the British legation, one way or another, for the last thirty years, and its concession may now be looked on, it is to be hoped, as an earnest of better things, while it is not without its courage in the present disaffected state of Cuba.

It is reported that the terms of a loan, by which 1,000 millions of Three per Cent. Stock will be issued, have been agreed to in London, subject to the condition that the Government obtain an authorisation from the Cortes, in order to legalise the same.

LOMBARDY.

The Austrian Military Commission has pronounced its sentence against the political prisoners of Ferrara: three have been con-

demned to death and fifteen to the galleys. The three persons condemned to death have been executed at Ferrara, being Dr Malaguti, M. Succi, proprietor of the hotel of the Three Crowns, and M. Armeri, a landed proprietor. These executions have produced the most painful impression on the population.

Now that the Austrian military commissioners have had about forty persons hanged or shot, and upwards of a hundred condemned to the galleys, the Emperor of Austria gives orders to have the further proceedings abandoned for the other prisoners, about 150 in number, and against whom sufficient proofs cannot be brought forward to ensure a condemnation. This is certainly gaining a character for humanity at a cheap rate.

The *Parlamento* mentions that the refugees sent out of Genoa for political reasons were nine in number, and that twelve were arrested for other motives. The exact number of those expelled from Turin, Vercelli, and Alexandria, was not known, but not more than one-fourth of them had been compromised in the recent revolt. M. Joseph Galateri, an officer of the foreign department, embarked on the 16th, in the Castore. He was the bearer of despatches for Tuscany and Naples.

Letters from Milan, in the *Post-Ampt Gazette* of Frankfort, state that the Piedmontese Government having ordered a strict search to be made in the forests along the Austrian frontier, upwards of 3,000 muskets have been found secreted there. Twenty persons have been arrested on suspicion of having a hand in concealing these arms.

PRUSSIA.

Reports not totally unfounded are current that a schism has taken place in the Cabinet, which, unless arranged, menaces to produce the resignation either of the Minister-President or the Minister of the Interior, or at least that of the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (brother to Baron de Manteuffel). The cause of this dissentiment is said to be the recent extension of powers accorded to the Berlin President of Police, who, by an arrangement sanctioned by the King, but, as rumoured, without the consent of the Prime Minister, is now made general comptroller of the whole police of the kingdom, and placed at the head of a special department in the Home-office, subject only to the *pro forma* superintendence of the chief of that department.

The reports of the British and French fleets having been ordered to the Turkish Archipelago, accompanied by the rumours of Count Menschikoff's haughty and peremptory proceedings at the Porte, have caused a most uneasy sensation here, although no apprehension ought to be entertained of either of these events leading to anything more serious than the further humiliation of the ill-fated Porte, who will be left to pay *les pots casses* as well as it can. This Government, according to the assertions of those who ought to be well informed, is anything but disposed to side with the enemies of Turkey, but meantime it is so hampered by northern and southern connections, as to render it expedient to steer a neutral course.

The Zollverein Conference is progressing rapidly towards the desired consummation. One of the most remarkable features of the present meeting is the contrite spirit of unity and conciliation evinced by the Darmstadt coalition plenipotentiaries. They are now among the most eager to accept all which they previously rejected, by concluding negotiations before Easter, for the reconstruction and enlargement of the Zollverein on the basis of the September treaty and the Prussian propositions, for twelve years. But this desire has, it is said, been frustrated by demands on the part of Hanover for further stipulations or concessions. The exact nature of these demands is not publicly known. They are of such a nature, however, as to require reference to all Zollverein Governments, and thus to delay the conclusion of negotiations until after Easter. Hanover seems to be fully aware of and resolved to profit by her intermediate position, in order to make the most profitable bargain for herself. Whether from the fault of others, or from the skill of her own Ministers, matters not; but the fact is, she has obtained a commanding position as regards the present negotiations, and she cannot be blamed if she seek to act on the principle of "each for himself now, and the Zollverein for all hereafter," when the door will be closed upon individual pretensions.

A rumour is afloat meantime, which, if true, affords evidence that this Government is well disposed to advance gradually in the path of more expansive commercial traffic, and that German metallurgic industry is making such progress as to render it less fearful of competition, and more indifferent to protection. Thus it is affirmed that Prussia contemplates reducing the general external duties upon unwrought iron imports to a level with the intermediate Austro-Prussian tariff; that is, from 10 silver groschen (1s) per cwt, now levied upon British, and from 7½, imposed upon Belgian produce, to a uniform rate of 5 groschen, without distinction of produce.

AUSTRIA.

The accounts from Constantinople of the 5th, 6th, and 7th are of the highest interest. The correspondent of the *Oest. Deutsche Post* says:—"It is rumoured that the demands of Prince Menschikoff are:—1. The expulsion of the refugees. 2. The protectorate over all Christians belonging to the Greek Church in Turkey. 3. Free passage for the Russian fleet through the Dardanelles. 4. Cession of the port of Batoum. 5. Several concessions to the followers of the Greek Church, particularly in regard to the Holy Shrines."

The *Triest Zeitung* of the 18th contains three letters from Constantinople. One of the correspondents states the demands of Russia to be:—"1st. Payment of 40,000,000 piastres as indemnification for the expenses incurred during the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia in 1850. 2nd. Annulment of the firman respecting the Holy Shrines, and settlement of the controversy in favour of the Greek Church." Another writer says that if the 40,000,000 piastres are not paid, Russia will at once enter the two principalities. Admiral Desfosses is with the French fleet at Smyrna, and a large French steamer entered the Bosphorus on the 4th. This steamer probably bore the complaint of M. de Lavalette about the vessel on board of which he was having been fired at. It appears that the Pasha of the Dardanelles has already been disgraced.

The retreat of the Turks from Montenegro has been disastrous in the extreme. As soon as Omer Pasha received his instructions from Constantinople, which were conveyed to him in five days (the Tatar rode seven horses to death between the Turkish capital and Spuss), he proceeded to obey them. Dervish Pasha was not permitted to quit Grahovo in peace, and we learn by the Lloyd that Omer Pasha fared still worse.

The district court of Prague has sentenced three students to be "beaten with rods, for making wanton demonstrations in favour of the traitor Kossuth." Several other students are under examination before courts-martial; two of them are alleged to have drunk toasts in honour of Libenyi, the assailant of the Emperor.

The papers state that the Pope has presented to the Emperor of Austria, through the Cardinal and Nuncio, a tooth taken from the blessed remains of the Apostle Peter, by the hands of his Holiness himself.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople, as given by the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, say that Prince Menschikoff and his suite landed at Tophano, from two men of war. The Belgian Minister, M. de Blondel, vied with the resident Greeks and Fanariotes in attentions to the ambassador. The Turks received the Russian diplomatist with dignity and civility. The carriages of M. d'Ozeroff and of the Belgian and Sardinian Ministers conveyed the principal members of the Embassy to the Russian palace. Prince Menschikoff's having visited the Grand Vizier in plain clothes is thus explained:—It was debated in the Divan how the Ambassador Extraordinary was to be received, and Fuad Effendi gave it as his opinion that if that personage appeared in uniform the Ministers should also wear their embroidered dresses. This conversation soon became known to the Russian diplomatist, and he resolved to humiliate the Mussulmans. The Grand Vizier received notice that the Embassy was about to call on him. The attendants immediately formed *espalier* in the passages leading to the audience-hall. The members of the Divan were in full uniform, the troops paraded. The Ambassador arrived; the drums beat, the doors were thrown open, and in walked the Prince in a frock coat, with a hat which had long lost its first gloss, and a stick in his hand. M. d'Ozeroff had donned a dress coat, but Count Nesselrode was clad in that upper garment known as a paletot. When the audience, which lasted an hour, was over, Kiamil Bey (the usher of the foreign Ministers) proposed to conduct the Legation to the apartments of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but the Ambassador coldly replied that he did not purpose calling on him. This leads people to believe that Prince Menschikoff had received instructions to begin his diplomatic functions by obtaining the dismissal of Fuad Effendi. The Russians have brought large sums of money with them, and 50,000*l.* a month are allowed for the expenses of the legation. The Russian palace is literally beleagured by Greeks during the whole day, and thousands accompanied the Prince when he went to the well-known grotto and church at Balukli. The credentials presented by the Russian Ambassador contained little but his titles and appointment. The question of the Holy Sepulchre is supposed to be the principal cause why the head of the Greek Church is so wrath. The mission is supported by large bodies of troops in the neighbourhood.

CANADA.

Advices from Canada of the 4th say that a bill was read a second time, two days previously, of very great importance. This was the Representation Bill—the Reform Bill of Canada. Its object is to increase the representation from 84 members to 120, taking generally—indeed as far as the Government deem practicable—population for the basis, and disfranchising a number of small boroughs. This bill, if it become law, it is admitted on all hands will make the legislature of Canada much more democratic than at present. As you may readily suppose, the Conservatives will strain every nerve to defeat the bill, while the Reformers will do their best to carry it. A two-thirds vote is necessary to carry it. This was obtained in the Assembly on its second reading, but it is doubtful if so large a vote can be obtained for the third reading.

A bill to provide for the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, has been read a second time.

Respecting the Clergy Reserves Bill, the *Morning Chronicle* says—"I take it to be a *fait accompli* that the bill will pass the British Parliament, and I cannot entertain the slightest doubt as to the course which our Legislature will then adopt. Partial, if not total, secularization is as certain as any of the other decrees of fate. Whatever may be the feeling of the people of England on the subject, State churches and State endowments are too violently against the notions of Canadians to exist here. We are all inclined to voluntaryism, and a contest in which the Church is forced to assume a position diametrically opposed to the feelings of the immense majority of the people, would, even if she were successful, prove of infinitely more detriment than advantage to her best interests."

Mr Cameron is about to bring ridicule on the Ministry and the Legislature, by introducing a bill framed on the basis of the Maine liquor law. I am happy to say that I am confident it will not survive a second reading, in spite of the fanatics of Upper Canada and the Roman Catholic priests.

UNITED STATES.

By the last accounts the new Cabinet was fully formed, and confirmed by the Senate in executive session on Monday. Thus:—W. L. Marcy, of New York, Secretary of State; James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Robert M'Clelland, of Michigan, Secretary of the Interior; Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary-at-War; James C. Dobbin, of North Carolina, Secretary to the Navy;

James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster General; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General. Those of our readers who take an interest in American politics, will, by examining the following list of the late Cabinet, see at one view, the difference of the Whig and Democratic Cabinets:—Edward Everett, Mass., Secretary of State; Thomas Corwin, Ohio, Secretary of Treasury; John B. Kennedy, Maryland, Secretary of Navy; Charles M. Conrad, Louisiana, Secretary-at-War; A. H. H. Stuart, Virginia, Secretary of Interior; T. D. Hubbard, New Hampshire, Postmaster-General; J. J. Crittenden, Kentucky, Attorney-General.

Both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. George Bancroft are talked of as minister to England. Mr. Soulé will go to Spain. But perhaps this and other and similar statements are premature.

In the Senate on the 7th Mr. Clayton offered the following resolutions calling for copies of the papers relative to the affairs of Nicaragua:—"'That the President be respectfully requested, if compatible in his opinion with the public interest, to communicate to the Senate the propositions mentioned in the letter to the Secretary of State, accompanying the executive message to the Senate of the 18th of February last, as having been agreed upon by the Department of State, the British Minister and the State of Costa Rica, on the 3d of April, 1852, having for their object the settlement of the continual controversies between the States and the Governments bordering on the river San Juan.' 'That the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to the Senate such information as it may be in the power of his department to furnish, in regard to the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the State of Honduras, and their respective letters to the Island of Rnatan, Benicia, Utilla Barbarat, Helena, and Morat, in or near the Bay of Honduras.'"

On the following day a debate ensued upon the resolutions, but the House adjourned without coming to any decision.

On the 2nd instant 18,000 bales of cotton were destroyed by fire at New Orleans. The flames burst out in the upper part of the Alabama Cotton press, and destroyed nearly all the contents, besides a quantity of cotton piled in the streets. It was believed that several negroes perished in the flames. The Liverpool and Royal Insurance offices of this town will, it is reported, suffer to the extent of 90,000 dols.

Several persons had been killed on the Pennsylvania Railway by a collision between two trains.

AUSTRALIA.

We extract the following from a letter dated Portland Bay, Oct. 21:—Notwithstanding the emigration, the labour market is scarcer than ever it was in old time. I came to the bay to endeavour to hire a servant girl (the Dominion having just arrived from England), and I could not procure one. They ask and get 35*l* a year. 50*l* per annum is offered for single young men, and none to be had. The captain of the ship was astonished at the rapidity with which the emigrants were hired. We have not as yet in this district benefited by the gold discovery, for although we read in the papers that in Melbourne fat cattle are bringing from 8*l* to 10*l* per head, we cannot get men to drive them there, so it is no use to us, and for the last year we have only been able to sell a small number of cattle at 4*l* per head. How will it end, no one knows. The farmers are not putting in grain, as there is no prospect of their being able to reap and thrash it, and the flour mills at Port Fairy have broke down. The Melbourne people grumble greatly at emigrants being landed at Portland. They appear to forget that they will require a great quantity of meat, and if the country districts do not get labour, it cannot be produced to feed them. When landed in Melbourne, the greater number of emigrants proceed at once to the diggings, but landed in Portland they must engage for six or twelve months, as the difficulty and expense of going overland is so much greater; a dray and eight bullocks now cost 150*l*. All trades are quite paralysed, as labourers are not to be depended on from one day to another. A great number of sheep are becoming diseased for want of attention. The innkeepers and publicans are making a great deal of money. The worst effect of the gold discovery is, that it unsettles the men's minds, and renders them unfit for any steady employment. Such large prizes are occasionally obtained in the lottery that no amount of wages can induce men to settle quietly at any occupation. We are getting tired of the uncertainty of everything, and, although we have always liked the country very well, we think of selling off and leaving it. I am sorry I cannot write pleasanter news, but it is well you should know how things really are. Nothing but an immense emigration can save the pastoral and agricultural interests in this colony. The papers are filled with abuse of the squatters, now that the subscriptions of the gold diggers are of more value to the editors. Flour is very dear—50*l* per ton—but it is expected a supply will be sent here from America.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th inst., at Burlington house, Mrs William Cavendish, of a daughter.
On the 19th inst., at Exton park, Rutland, the Hon. Mrs Henry Noel, of a daughter.
On the 12th inst., at Comarty house, N.B., Mrs Ross, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 12th inst., at the British Legation, Florence, Charles Augustus Alfred Baron de Wolzogen, eldest son of the late General Baron de Wolzogen, of Kaberoeth, Thuringia, Prussia, to Harriet Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Du Boulay, Esq., of Sandgate, Kent.

On the 1st of February, at Poona, East Indies, Frederick Conybeare, Esq., of the Bombay Horse Artillery, son of the Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Hallett, C.B., of the Bombay Army.

DEATHS.

On the 19th inst., the Rev. Wm. Beauchamp, rector of Chedgrave, Norfolk, and son of Sir W. Beauchamp Proctor, Bart.

On board Her Majesty's ship Hastings, off Singapore, on the 7th December last, Captain Henry David Erskine, R.M., fourth son of the late Hon. H. D. Erskine, of Mar.

On the 21st inst., at Brighton, Lieutenant-General James Webber Smith, C.B., commander 4th battalion Royal Artillery, in his 75th year.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

At the meeting of the Australasian Gold Mining Company on Tuesday, the report and accounts were adopted. It appeared that Mr Harding, the general superintendent, had arrived at Sydney in July last, followed by the machinery in September. He had since been occupied in seeking an eligible spot for the commencement of operations, but up to the date of the last advices had not been able to select one where the quartz rock was in his opinion rich enough to justify the heavy expense that would be incurred by transporting the machinery into the interior. A district in the south had, however, been pointed out, which he thought of visiting to ascertain its real character and fitness. The 2,000 shares appropriated for the colony had been speedily subscribed, and the parties requested to form a local board had consented to act. Of the general capital of 19,000*l*, 14,000*l* to 15,000*l* remained intact, exclusive of the machinery, stores, &c., despatched to Sydney, which had cost about 2,400*l*. A charter of incorporation has been obtained, limiting the responsibility of the shareholders. The chairman (Mr H. Buckle) explained that, although the directors regretted they could not present a more satisfactory report, they did not consider their prospects discouraging. Mr Harding's experience in Brazil had probably led him to believe that the appearance of the quartz rock veins was not sufficiently encouraging to induce him to erect their machinery; but it was known from assays of specimens received in this country, particularly in the case of the Peel River district, that very satisfactory results had been obtained, even from those which presented the most unfavourable indications. Instructions would be forwarded to the local board and superintendent to put themselves in communication with the agent of the Peel River Company, who would be empowered to negotiate with them, if necessary, for a site to carry out the contemplated works. Several shareholders considered that the discretion of Mr Harding was entitled to commendation, and the directors having pledged themselves that no new call shall be made until they lay a further statement before the general body, the usual complimentary votes were passed.

At the meeting of the Oriental Bank, held on Thursday, a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum was announced for the half-year ending December last, payable on the 31st of March, free of income tax. It was explained by the chairman (Mr H. H. Gordon) that the affairs of the bank are in a satisfactory position. In consequence of the great increase of business, especially in connection with exchange operations between India, China, and Australia, the directors have been compelled to open an agency in the colonies, and they have selected Melbourne, Victoria. A competent staff has been despatched, and it is expected in a short period the branch will be in full and successful operation. Under these circumstances it is proposed to increase the capital of the bank by the issue of 3,600 shares, bearing a premium of 20 per cent., the 25*l* share representing 30*l*. With the view of giving the shareholders time to arrange the proportion of their shares, in order to participate in the benefit of this arrangement, transfers will be available up to the 31st inst. It was stated in answer to questions that the directors possess the necessary authority to extend their business to Australia, and that they maintain as hitherto friendly relations with the Union Bank of Australia.

A company is now in course of formation, to be called the "Frankfort, Wiesbaden, and Cologne Railway," which will pass along the right bank of the Rhine, and, by connecting the Taunus line with the Cologne and Minden, and the Cologne, Brussels, and Antwerp Railways, complete the communication between the lines of Austria, Southern Germany, Prussia, Belgium, Holland, and the Great Northern of France, with the traffic from England. A concession has been obtained from the Nassau Government for a period of 99 years, and one-half of the required capital (2,000,000*l*, in shares of 20*l* each, deposit 2*l* per share) has been subscribed for on the Continent. Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co. have engaged to purchase the land, construct the works for a double line, erect the stations, supply the rolling stock, and pay interest on capital during construction at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, besides all other expenses. With regard to the probable traffic, it has been estimated at 695,402 per annum for goods and passengers, which, after deducting working expenses, amounting to 278,160*l*, is calculated to leave a balance of 417,242*l*, equal to 18 per cent. on the capital.—*Morning Chronicle.*

It was mentioned some months back that a concession had been granted by the King of Prussia for the supply of Berlin with water, and the prospectus of the enterprise, under the name of the Berlin Water-works Company, was issued on Wednesday. The proposed capital is 350,000*l*, in 10*l* shares; and, according to an arrangement with Sir C. Fox and Mr Crampton, to whom the concession was granted, and by whom it has been made over to the company, the entire undertaking is to be completed within two years from the 1st of July next, at a total cost of 327,000*l*. The terms of the concession give the company a monopoly for 28 years—namely, until 1881, during which they may levy such rates as may seem expedient, it being stipulated that upon an average annual dividend of 10 per cent. being paid for the whole period, all between being 10 per cent. and 15 per cent. shall be equally divided between the Government and the company, the Government possessing the power when the profits exceed 15 per cent. to require a reduction in the charges. The population to be supplied exceeds 500,000 persons, and the calculation of revenue is based upon the supposition of 74,000 families being served at an annual rate of 1*l*, which, after deducting 12,000*l* for working expenses, will leave 62,000*l*, or about 18 per cent., on the capital. The water is to be procured from the river Spree, two miles distant from the city, and the company propose to give an unlimited and high supply. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is to be paid

during the construction of the works, and is to be reckoned in the capital; while, with regard to the position of the company at the termination of their exclusive privilege in 1881, it is stated that the Government are to have the option of purchasing their entire plant at an equitable valuation. The board of directors is composed of London merchants.

The *Manchester Guardian* says:—We have been favoured by Mr Thomas Clegg, of this town, with samples of two new materials for textile manufacture, which have been recently received from the south-west coast of Africa, and which, if they can be furnished in sufficient quantity, and at a moderate price, will probably become important articles of trade with that country. The first of these is a fibrous substance sent by a missionary at Abbeokuta, as "red cotton." It is not produced in the neighbourhood of that place, but is brought thither from the Hoassa country to the northward in considerable quantities; and the people who bring it state that the deep red colour which it bears is natural; but the writer of the letter adds that the chief at Abbeokuta "thinks they lie." The scepticism of the chief is undoubtedly well founded. The material, which is not cotton at all but an entirely new species of silk, is unquestionably dyed—probably with alkanet root, which we believe is abundant in Africa. If sent in its natural state it would undoubtedly prove a very useful material for the waste silk spinners. The letter does not contain any information as to the price which this material bears in Africa; but, as it is stated to be produced in great abundance, it seems probable that the price will be moderate. The other material to which we have referred is a new and somewhat peculiar description of wool, stated to be brought from Quitta, a town on the coast to the westward of Abbeokuta; but as the climate of the coast must be very unfavourable for the production of wool, we think it is probably brought from some of the mountainous regions in the interior of the continent. Like the dyed silk, it was sent to this country as a sample of cotton, and with it was some yarn, purporting to be spun from it. That, however, is unquestionably an error, as the yarn is made from cotton. The wool seems of tolerably fine quality, of a pale buff colour, apparently natural, and is worth, we are told, about 1s 3d per pound. If it can be obtained in quantity, it will prove a very acceptable boon to the woollen manufacturers of this country, whose supplies of raw material have latterly proved very insufficient.

The Marseilles papers of the 22nd announce that on the 20th a violent storm had caused numerous casualties. All the ships moored in the new port had more or less suffered. A hundred pleasure-boats had been sunk. The English steamer Caradoc, dragging her anchors, was only enabled to secure herself by the use of her engines.

The question about Her Majesty's theatre is now definitely settled. Mr Frederick Gye, director in chief of the Royal Italian Opera, has become the lessee.

Literature.

THE ANNALS OF ROGER DE HOVEDEN: *comprising the History of England and the other Parts of Europe from A.D. 732 to A.D.* 1201. Translated from the Latin, with Notes and Illustrations. By HENRY T. RILEY, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 2 *Vols.* H. G. Bohn, York street, Covent garden.

ONE of the earliest and most conspicuous examples of the contest between the secular and ecclesiastical powers in England is that between Henry II. and Thomas à Becket, which some historians have latterly represented as a contest between the Saxon and Norman populations; and that contest is one of the main features of Roger de Hoveden's "Annals." There is no trace in them of its having had any other origin or any other object than the gratification of the rival ambition of those two powers; but then, as now and at all times, both, when they differed, would have to appeal to the multitude for support, and it is probable that the Church might have found partisans chiefly amongst the Saxon, and the King amongst the Norman, population. In the early part of our annals, because the Church had on its own account to contend against the Crown, it would naturally be friendly towards the people; but no disposition of that kind can be traced in it, when the people had any difference with the Crown, since it has been wholly dependent on the State for its dignities and its wealth, and has looked exclusively to it for support and protection. According to Hoveden, the claims of the Church—not the rights of the Saxon population—were the only things at issue. Many letters of the "blessed Thomas" are preserved, which, far better than the comments of historians, show us the character and attainments of the man. Several other principles of our history and constitution at an early period are, by the facts narrated, equally well elucidated. Prerogatives of all kinds are seen to begin in violent or fraudulent usurpation, and always to be acted on for the presumed advantage of the Sovereign only, and never for the benefit of the people. The events of the times are often narrated, as the editor says, almost with the circumstantiality of a newspaper of our own day. The reading is often very amusing as well as always instructive, and we rejoice to see, one after another, the old Chronicles published in a cheap form and in the mother tongue. Accordingly, we recommend every lover of truth, every student who feels a real and living interest in the former condition and continual progress of society, to read the history of England in such works as this of Roger de Hoveden and those of Matthew Paris and the Venerable Bede, all now placed conveniently within his reach, instead of studying it in the polished periods and easy narrative of Hume or Henry, or any other modern compilers of history. The structure of modern language and the flow of the thoughts of the moderns in narrating early events impart to them, without any design to deceive on the part of the historians, a modern aspect and a modern colouring, beget false impressions and deceive the reader. In such annals as these, he sees in its nakedness the barbarity of his ancestors, and the peculiarity, if not the superiority, of that element of civilisation of which the clergy, as the heirs to the knowledge of the Greeks and the Romans, were in exclusive possession. He sees society in perpetual conflict:—kings are fighting with kings, earls with earls, bishops with bishops, and cities with cities. Society was one great battle. Commerce, or the great principle of exchange of mutual and reciprocal services, was not unknown; it was creeping into life, but it was so unimportant, that it was not noticed nor its effects recorded by those who dwelt with intense interest on quarrels of priests and kings. It will be highly creditable to the public should they so appreciate this work as to make it as profitable as it is praiseworthy to the enterprising publisher. To have the fountains of all the historical knowledge of our own country thus opened for the people, instead of their being closed and only such a portion of the stream as suits the purposes of faction and party allowed to reach them, is a great improvement; and there can be no doubt that in becoming better acquainted with our ancestors, we shall still further improve ourselves.

THE PHYSICAL AND METAPHYSICAL WORKS OF LORD BACON, &c. By JOSEPH DEVEY, M.A. H. G. Bohn, York street, Covent garden.

MR BOHN has also done good service to the public by publishing, as a part of his "Scientific Library," the "Physical and Metaphysical Works of Bacon." The volume contains the "Dignity and Advancement of Learning" and the "Novum Organum." The latter is accompanied by an ample commentary, drawn in a great measure from the remarks of the two Playfairs, of Sir John Herschel, and of the German and French editors of the work. Every year almost makes such a commentary more and more necessary, and this is, in consequence, one of the most valuable editions of the "Novum Organum" that has yet been published. The comments lead us to form a more just appreciation of what Bacon did for the advancement of science, and places his reputation on a firmer basis, if it diminishes its loftiness and magnitude. To make the matter quite complete, a succinct description should be appended of the condition of science at the time, and of the prevailing errors of scientific inquirers. We can only learn the great merit of Bacon by contrasting him with other men of his and previous ages, and we are likely to form a false opinion of him by contrasting him with with those whose success in modern times has arisen in a great measure from his teaching and from the rapid progress of knowledge since he lived.

WHITE, RED, BLACK: *Sketches of Society in the United States during the Visit of their Guest.* By FRANCIS and THERESA PULSZKY 3 *Vols.* Truebner and Co., Paternoster row.

MR and MRS PULSZKY, the friends of Kossuth, accompanied him to the United States, and the present work is one of the fruits of their visit. It is a joint production—the gentleman supplying the politics and the political dissertations, and the lady the sketches of manners and domestic life. Their conjoint labours have produced a work of some interest and some information. We prefer, however, the lady's part of the book to the gentleman's. His political philosophy is not always sound, nor always free from a bias which seems the result of disappointment. Because governments make men slaves and make them miserable, he thinks governments can make them free and make them happy. Government, however, grows from the people, and when they consent to be slaves, no one can make them free. The views of American society are those of persons who do not appreciate, if they comprehend, American activity. That life may be enjoyed, the means of enjoyment, wealth must be won. The continental nations in general expect the enjoyment without the labour; and to members of those nations, the restless activity, the labour, and care of the Americans seem without an object, or that the object, not being the easy enjoyment of life by the people, is worthless. Our writers discover that the Americans are not so happy as the Germans and Hungarians; and though they do not censure American freedom, they do not exactly comprehend the labours that secure it by securing individual independence. We trace in the work sundry political heresies which smack of the silly Socialism of the Continent—such as flings against competition, as if the degradation of the labouring classes in England were caused by it; and such as censures of England, because she does not engage in crusades for realising the theories of the revolutionary heroes who discern evils in competition. There are, however, better things in these volumes than Mr Pulszky's politics. From a Colonel Gilpin an admirable description of the peculiar geographical features of the United States is borrowed; and from other sources a great deal of information of the telegraphs and railways, and parties and nicknames in use in the United States, is supplied. Mrs Pulszky supplies a good deal of information of the manners of the people, particularly of the ladies, who welcomed the Hungarians with much enthusiasm. The Rappists are not neglected, though their tricks are properly despised. The style is rather heavy, and tinged with slight inaccuracies and unusual collocation of words, but not to that degree we might expect in foreigners. The matter of the book is generally good—at once novel in a considerable degree and instructive; and we can recommend it as a very useful account of the United States, if not the very best book on the subject. To the authors, as foreigners, the work is extremely creditable, and is deserving of the patronage of those who would encourage laudable exertions to secure an honest independence.

POEMS. By ALEXANDER SMITH. David Bogue, Fleet street.

MR ALEXANDER SMITH appears to be very ambitious: he aspires very high, and, having begun tolerably well, he may reach excellence. The coming poet, which we presume he expects to be, is thus described:—

"A poet must ere long arise,
And with a regal song sun-crown this age,
As a saint's head is with a halo crown'd;—
One who shall hallow poetry to God
And to its own high use, for poetry is
The grandest chariot wherein king-thoughts ride;—
One, who shall fervent grasp the sword of song
As a stern swordsman grasps his keenest blade,
To find the quickest passage to the heart.
A mighty poet whom this age shall choose
To be its spokesman to all coming times.
In the ripe full-blown season of his soul,
He shall go forward in his spirit's strength,
And grapple with the questions of all time,
And wring from them their meanings. As King Saul
Called up the buried prophet from his grave
To speak his doom, so shall this poet-king
Call up the dead Past from its awful grave
To tell him of our future. As the air
Doth sphere the world, so shall his heart of love—
Loving mankind, not peoples. As the lake
Reflects the flower, tree, rock, and bending heaven,
Shall he reflect our great humanity;
And as the young Spring breathes with living breath
On a dead branch, till it sprouts fragrantly
Green leaves and sunny flowers, shall he breathe life
Through every theme he touch, making all beauty
And poetry for ever like the stars."

The passage gives a fair specimen of the progress Mr Smith has at present made towards building himself up to the colossal height he aims at reaching. More mellifluous passages, and passages containing still more erroneous images, may be quoted from almost every page; but this will give the reader a notion of the beauties of Mr Smith's versification, and of the great discipline and correction he yet needs before he can become "the great sublime he draws." The poet who is "to breathe life through every theme he touches," is also likened to a "stern swordsman" who

"Grasps his keenest blade
To find the quickest passage to the heart."

The stern swordman's work is death, and there is no other analogy between him and the poet who is to give life than the verbal one of penetrating into the heart. Such an image is contrary to sense and Nature, and may be passed by in a jingling rhymster, but not in the world's

"Spokesman to all coming times."

With an incongruity of another kind, but wholly untrue, Mr Alexander Smith writes:—

"Most souls are shut
By sense from grandeur, as a man who snores
Night-capped and wrapt in blankets to the nose,
Is shut out from the night, which, like a sea,
Breaketh for ever on a strand of stars."

To describe any souls as shut out by *sense* from grandeur, as a man wrapped up in blankets and night-caps is shut out from the cold night, is a silly adoption of a long-exploded theory, as if men had any other way of getting at knowledge, and, therefore, at intellectual grandeur, except by the senses, while the image is low as well as preposterous. We notice only the prominent defects of Mr Smith's writings. He must get a true knowledge of Nature before he can be her spokesman; and he must use imagery to illustrate her true course, not to misrepresent and mystify it. His poetry is almost all imagery, and much of it appears to be continually used without perceiving how it mars the sense. The principal poem in the collection is styled a "Life-Drama," and there is in it great promise that the author may achieve better things. He has power—he is capable of reflection—he commands much beauty of language, and he may become the poet he paints, if, encouraged and warned by judicious criticism, he increase his resources by study and reflection, and uses sparingly and only illustratively the imagery he can command.

PARISIAN SIGHTS AND FRENCH PRINCIPLES, *seen through American Spectacles*. Illustrated with numerous characteristic Engravings. Clarke, Beeton, and Co., Fleet street.

THE Americans are acquiring a reputation for humour, and this book will confirm and extend it. The author writes essays about "Sites and Suicides," "A Sunday's Walk," "Prodigality of the Roman Church," "Amusements," "The Second of December," "Louis Napoleon," &c. &c., all intended to elucidate the manners of the people. The work is of a light and agreeable cast, made up of pleasant descriptions and current anecdotes, not wholly unmixed with graver matters. The very beginning is a tolerably accurate and amusing description of Parisian houses:—

PARISIAN HOUSES.

The different manner in which the Anglo-American and the Gaul build their family nests, is pointedly brought home to the former the night of his arrival at Paris. We live in perpendicular strata; they in horizontal. Our houses stand side by side, each like a tub on its own bottom. Theirs, so far as they relate to families, are spread one upon the other, like a pile of gingerbread. With the exception of the principal hotels, and a few recently constructed in the English mode, Parisian houses are arranged after the following fashion. In general they form a hollow square, allowing a court-yard of sufficient size for a carriage to turn. This shape admits of two ranges of apartments, equivalent in accommodations to houses with us; the one facing the street, the other the court-yard, the kitchen and other conveniences being the two connecting arms. Houses thus constructed accommodate two families on each floor, and are from five to nine stories high. The ground floor is devoted to shops, stables, and the porter's quarters. It is entered by a huge *porte cochere*, which is always guarded by the family of the *concierge*, who acts as agent for the proprietors in letting their apartments, and watches all the outgoings and incomings of the mansion. Each range has its wide circular staircase for the gentry, leading as high up as what was once considered the only abode of genius; and another—small, dark and narrow, like the worm of a ramrod—for the use of domestics.

The porter must be on the *qui vive* at all hours of the twenty-four, to slip back the bolt of the outer door, by means of a string connecting with his office, upon the warning ring or cry, *Le cordon, s'il vous plait*. Those who enter after midnight, bestow a trifling gratuity upon this Argus, to compensate him for his disturbed slumbers. He replies to all questions relating to his charge, pays postages, receives and distributes all letters and parcels that have owners within his domain, uses your fuel as if it were his own, and is always ready to do the amiable—for a consideration.

The floor above the entrance is called the *entresol*, being, as its name indicates, between sun and earth, and it is generally inaccessible to the former, at any season of the year, except in the widest streets or avenues. Being low, it rents low, compared with the floor above, which forms the apartment Number 1, in height, finish, and decoration, and is, consequently, much the dearest. They then progressively decline in price each story, and also in quality, until they terminate under the roof in a series of little chambers, for the servants of the mansion, two or more of these rooms belonging to each apartment.

Another specimen, and the readers will learn the character of the book:—

FRENCH WIT.

Visiting one evening a friend in the Faubourg St Germain, the Count De ——, in describing the crowd at the Madeleine to hear the Father Lacordaire's Christmas sermon, said he was obliged to stand over the *grille* (furnace bars) where he was roasted, and he had directly in front a chandelier that put his eyes out. "Ah!" exclaimed Baron, "your legs were roasting in hell while your eyes were being dazzled by the brightness of heaven."

These gentlemen were of the old *noblesse*, distinguished at the court of Charles X., and staunch Catholics. I quote the *jeu d'esprit*, which it is impossible to do justice to in English, to show that the temptation to this spirit of wit is as irresistible to the higher classes as the lower. A successful *bon mot* on any subject establishes a reputation. Earthly powers fare no better than heavenly. A bystander lately remarked in witnessing the erasure by order of the President of the words, *Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite*, from the national buildings, that he supposed they were to be replaced by *Cavalerie, Infanterie Artillerie*.

This is agreeable reading, and we should welcome from the pen of the same author the descriptions of some other European capitals, contemplated through American spectacles.

THE ISTHMUS OF DARIEN SHIP CANAL, &c. By DR CULLEN, F.R.G.S. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

THE wide-spread and intense interest now taken in the various projects for establishing a communication between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans is a pretty sure herald of final success. No individual has yet done so much as Dr Cullen to bring the route by Darien and the project of a ship canal so much under public notice. He may be said to be the originator of the plan in modern times, and to have done more than any person to show its feasibility. His book, which has now reached a second edition, contains a great variety of useful information on the subject, not only in relation to the configuration of the country, but in relation to the accessible labour by which the proposed canal may be formed, and in relation to many political, historical, and other considerations connected with its success. It is his plan, in substance, which Messrs Fox and Henderson have taken up, and to execute which a company has been formed. Nearly all the information of past and present projects which can be now supplied is to be found in his book, and it must be consulted by all who wish to see this grand project realised. More affecting the world than any scheme man ever conceived and attempted to execute, it happily engages the interest of more nations than one, and will be, when achieved, a common work of many peoples, whose commerce it will promote, and whom it will bind still faster in friendship and peace.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Baroda and Bombay; their Political Morality. By John Chapman. Chapman.
The Irish Quarterly Review for March.
Hughes's Physical Atlas. Longmans.
A Survey of the System of National Eduation in Ireland. By Charles Buxton. Murray.
The Cabinet Gazetteer. Longmans.
Home Thoughts. Nos. I., II., and III. Kent and Co.

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the Gazette.)

AN ACCOUNT, *pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 19th day of March, 1853*:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Notes issued	32,596,935	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold coin and bullion	18,577,781
		Silver bullion	19,154
	32,596,935		32,596,935

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£.
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government Securities, including Dead Weight Annuity	13,464,538
Rest	3,626,365	Other Securities	15,467,272
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)	3,203,555	Notes	11,132,095
		Gold and Silver Coin	546,211
Other Deposits	12,874,698		
Seven Day and other Bills	1,352,498		
	40,610,116		40,610,116

Dated the 24th March, 1853. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form present the following result :—

Liabilities.	£.	*Assets.*	£.
Circulation inc. Bank post bills	22,817,338	Securities	28,353,810
Public Deposits	8,203,555	Bullion	19,163,146
Other or private Deposits	12,895,698		
	43,874,591		47,521,956

The balance of assets above liabilities being 3,626,365l, entered in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A decrease of Circulation of	£187,839
An increase of Public Deposits of	595,641
A decrease of Other Deposits of	176,438
An increase of Securities of	50,445
An increase of Bullion of	184,836
An increase of Rest of	3,917
An increase of Reserve of	433,166

The present returns show a *decrease* of *circulation*, 187,839*l*; an *increase* of *public deposits*, 595,641*l*; a *decrease* of *private deposits*, 176,438*l*; an *increase* of *securities*, 50,445*l*, the increase being of private securities; an *increase* of *bullion*, 184,836*l*; an *increase* of *rest*, 3,917*l*; and an *increase* of *reserve*, 433,166*l*. These returns, representing the condition of the money market last week, confirm the statement we then made that an active demand for money existed.

The money market continues firm and steady. The best bills are discounted at 3 per cent., and money is taken on call at 2½.

In the early part of the week the Arabia, which left New York on the 9th, brought news of a panic in the money market of that city. This intelligence had no effect on our market. It was considered to be trifling, and to result from temporary causes, such as a momentary demand for money to pay duties. It appears, however, by a late arrival from the States, to the 12th inst., to have been rather serious. "It is difficult," said the *New York Courier and Inquirer* of the 8th, "in the present condition of affairs, to fix upon rates for money. The best business paper cannot be negociated to-day under eight or nine per cent., while paper not so well known commands from nine to twelve per cent." The tendency of the stock market downwards continued on the 11th, but there was then a little more inquiry for good mercantile paper, and prime notes, having but a short time to run, were taken at 7 to 9 per cent.; other kinds of securities were not sought after, and high rates had to be paid. The president and cashier of the Hanover Bank of New York had resigned. The bank had received assistance from four other banks to the amount of 400,000 dols, and with that its immediate available means were 618,000 dols less than its immediate liabilities; but its whole assets showed a surplus of 1,020,000 dols, which made the other banks willing to assist it. The best bills on England at 60 days could be had at 9½ to 9¾, and sales had been made during the week at 9 per cent. for Southern bills endorsed by banks in New York.

"The banks of New York," according to the *Courier and Inquirer*, "at their last quarterly reports, had aggregate liabilities to the extent of 131,000,000 dols, with a capital of 38,000,000 dols. Their loans and investments amounted to about one hundred millions of dollars at the same period, under what may be considered a favourable condition of the money market. The amount of their capital and circulation was loaned out, and likewise two-thirds of their deposit funds and of their balances held for other institutions."

In our exchanges there is no alteration, but there is very little business doing.

The funds to-day—Thursday, for Friday being a close holiday, our City records are only to the former—opened firmly, and showed a tendency upwards through the day, Consols closing at 99⅝ ⅜ for money, and 99⅝ ½ for the account. There was rather an improved demand for money in the Stock Exchange, but no kind of business was very active, as it seldom is on the eve of holidays. The following is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day in the week, and the closing prices last Friday and this day of the other principal stocks :—

CONSOLS.

	Money Lowest	Money Highest	Account Lowest	Account Highest
Saturday	99½	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
Monday	99	99⅝	99½	99½
Tuesday	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99½
Wednesday	99⅝	99½	99½	99⅝
Thursday	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
Good Friday	...	...	...	...

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices Thursday.
3 per cent consols, account	99⅝ ½	99⅝ ½
— — money	99⅝ ⅝	99⅝ ⅝
3½ per cents	shut	shut
3 per cent reduced	shut	shut
Exchequer bills, large March	6s 11s	6s 11s
— — June	9s 13s	9s 13s
Bank stock	shut	shut
East India stock	shut	shut
Spanish 3 per cents	49 ½	49 ½
— 3 per cents new def.	24¼ ⅝	25 ⅛
Portuguese 4 per cents	38½ 9½	38½ 9½
Mexican 5 per cents	25½ 6½	25½ 6
— 3 per cents	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cents	66 7	65½ 6½
— 4 per cents	98½ 9½	98½ 9½

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices Thursday.
Russian, 4½ stock	103½ 4	103 4
Sardinian stock	97 8	95½ 6½
Peruvian	...	...
— deferred	64 5	64 5
Venezuela	38 40	38 40
Turkish Scrip	1½ ⅝ pm	2 ½
New Peruvian Scrip	3½ 4½ pm	3½ 4

The railway market was firm and improving to-day without much business doing. The French shares came better from Paris, and they improved here. Paris and Lyons closed at 18 pm. All other shares felt the influence, and the market closed firmly, as will be seen by our usual list of the closing prices last Friday and this day (Thursday) :—

RAILWAYS.	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices Thursday.
Birmingham and Oxford gua.	30 31	30 31
Birmingham and Dudley	30 31	30 31
Bristol and Exeter	104 105	104 105
Caledonians	64½ 64⅝	64½ 64⅝
Eastern Counties	12½ 13½	12⅝ 13
East Lancashire	73½ 73½	73 73
Great Northern	81 82	80½ 81½
Great Western	90½ 91½	91½ 91⅝
Lancashire and Yorkshire	75⅝ 76¼ x d	75⅝ 76 x d
London and Blackwalls	8⅝ 9½	8⅝ 9½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	103½ 104½	103½ 104½
London & North Western	118⅝ 119¼	118½ 119
London and South Western	90 91	90 91
Midlands	75 75½	74 75
North British	35½ 36½	35 36
North Staffordshire	4½ 4 dis	4½ 4 dis
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	48 49	48 49
South Eastern	77½ 78	77½ 78
South Wales	36 37	36½ 36⅝
York, Newcastle, & Berwick	69 70	68½ 69½
York and North Midland	58½ 59½	58 59
FRENCH SHARES.		
Northern of France	36½ 37½	35⅝ 36½
Do. 20/3 ℔ ct. Bds (formerly Boulogne & Amiens shares)	14 15	14 15
Paris and Rouen	42 43	41½ 42½
Paris and Strasbourg	33½ 33½	34½ 33½
Rouen and Havre	20½ 20⅝	20 21
Dutch Rhenish	2½ 1⅝ dis	...
Paris and Lyons	17⅝ 17⅞ pm	17⅞ 18 pm
Lyons and Mediterranean	9 11 pm	9 11 pm
East Indian	6 6½ pm	5½ 6½ pm
Dijon and Besancon	2½ 3⅝ pm	...
Madras	2 2½ pm	2 2½ pm
Paris, Caen, and Cherbourg	4⅝ 5½ pm	4 5 pm
Paris and Orleans	42 43	...
Western of France	9⅝ 10½ pm	9½ 10 pm x d
India Peninsular	1⅝ 2½ pm	1⅝ 2 pm
Southern of France	...	4½ 5 pm
Grand Junction of France	...	...

Foreign stocks, too, generally improved to-day. Spanish were better; the Turkish loan was better; and none of the markets felt any influence from the sinister rumours that have been in circulation for several days.

The bar silver and dollars brought by the last West India steamer were sold to-day at 61½d and 59½d, being former prices.

It has been notified that Mr H. H. Gibbs, of the firm of Anthony Gibbs and Sons, is recommended by the Bank of England Court to be chosen a director at the approaching annual election.

The creditors of the late firms of Spence, Cockrane, and Co., and Spence and Co., which suspended in 1846, were convened at Liverpool on Wednesday, and received from Mr James Spence payment in full of all the amounts due to them, although their claims had legally expired. The total amount was 18,477*l*. Resolutions were very properly passed commending such conduct, and a committee appointed to present Mr Spence with an appropriate testimonial.

It is reported, according to the *Morning Chronicle*, that the Bank of Constantinople, now in course of formation, will provide for the settlement of the claimants to the instalment paid up in the late Turkish loan. Some time back, overtures were made to the Ottoman Government, by parties of wealth and influence in the city of London, undertaking to release both the Bank and the Government from their pecuniary difficulties of every kind, and their negotiations on the subject are likely, it is said, to be successful, although some slight modifications have been found to be necessary in the plan originally submitted to the Sultan by Mr Stanley, a gentleman connected with a well-known London firm. The prospectus of the new bank will shortly be issued.

By the last arrived American papers we see the members of Mr Fillmore's Cabinet, in a letter to him, express their satisfaction at their official and personal intercourse with him, their admiration of his untiring devotion to the public service, and their belief that the country with one voice will do him justice. Mr Fillmore, in his answer, says that he owes the success of his administration to the wisdom, fidelity, harmony, and ability of his Cabinet; and that he, as well as the country, owe them a debt of gratitude.

The following notice to the manufacturers of boiler iron, dated Treasury Department, United States, Feb. 10, 1853, may be interesting to some of our own manufactures of plates of boiler iron :—"The fifteenth section of the Act of Congress, entitled 'An Act to amend an Act, entitled an Act for the better security of lives of passengers on board vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes,' approved 30th August,

1852, provides—'That all plates of boiler iron shall be distinctly or permanently stamped in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and, if practicable, in such place or places that the mark shall be left visible after the plates are worked into boilers; with the name of the manufacturer, the quality of the iron, and whether or not hammered, and the place where the same is manufactured.' In pursuance to the authority vested in this department by the above section of said law, notice is hereby given to the manufacturers of boiler iron, that in future all iron to be used in boilers in steam vessels, must be clearly and distinctly stamped in not less than three places on each sheet or plate, as follows, viz.: at two diagonal corners, at a distance of about four inches from the edges, and also about the middle of each plate or sheet, with the name of the manufacturer and the name of the place where manufactured, designating the latter by the name of the city, town, or county, and also State. It is at the option of the parties to add the names of the works. If the plates are formed from charcoal iron, which has not been hammered before being rolled, it is to be also stamped, in connection with the above, with the latter C. If of charcoal iron which has been hammered before being rolled, it is to be marked with the letters C. H. If of puddled iron, it is to be marked with the letter P. In addition to the above, the different qualities of the iron, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c., will be designated upon the plates by numerals, viz., No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, &c."

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON AT THE LATEST DATES.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Mar. 24	f.25 7½	3 days' sight
		24 87½	5 months' date
		...	1 —
Antwerp	— 24	f.25 10	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 22	fl11 82½	3 days' sight
		11 75	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 18	m.13 5	3 days' sight
		13 3½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 8	38½	3 —
Madrid	— 19	51d	3 —
Lisbon	— 19	54⅝	3 —
Gibraltar	— 15	50½d to 51d	3 —
New York	— 9	9½ to 9⅝ per cent pm	60 days' sight
Jamaica	Feb. 26	2 per cent pm	30 —
		1½ —	60 —
		1 —	90 —
Havana	Mar. 2	10 to 10¼ per cent pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 14	28d	90 —
Bahia	— 18	28½d	60 and 90 days' sight
Pernambuco	— 22	28½d	60 —
Buenos Ayres	— 2	...	60 —
Singapore	— 3	...	60 days' sight
		4s 7½d to 4s 8d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 11	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		7 per cent. dis.	6 —
Bombay	— 13	...	1 —
		...	3 —
		2s 1 5-16d to 2s 1½d	6 —
Calcutta	— 5	2s 0½d 2s 1d	6 —
		2 1½d	3 —
		...	1 —
California	— 2	...	60 days' sight
Hong Kong	Jan. 28	4s 11d 5s 0d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	— 9	3 to 4 per cent. dis.	90 days' sight
Sydney	Dec. 26	6½ to 10 per cent.	30 days' sight
Valparaiso	Jan. 31	47½d	60 days' sight
		48d	90 days' sight

COMPARATIVE EXCHANGES

The quotation of gold at Paris is about par (according to the last tariff) which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 25·17; and the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25·05, it follows that gold is about 0·48 per cent. dearer in Paris than in London.

By advices from Hamburg the price of gold is about 429 per mark, which, at the English mint price of 3*l* 17s 10½d per ounce for standard gold, gives an exchange of 13.7; and the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13·6½, it follows that gold is 0·35 per cent. dearer in Hamburg than in London.

The course of exchange at New York on London for bills at 60 days' sight is 110 per cent.; and the par of exchange between England and America being 109 23-40 per cent., it follows that the exchange is nominally 0·42 per cent. in favour of England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport, the present rate leaves a trifling profit on the importation of gold from the United States.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

		Commercial bills at 60 days' sight ₹ Co.'s rupee.	E. I. Company's bills at 60 days' sight ₹ Co.'s rupees.	Amount of E.I. Co.'s bills drawn from March 6 to 23.
		s d s d	s d s d	£ s d
Bills on	Bengal	2 0½ 2 0¾	2 1 0 0	33,145 5 2
	Madras	2 0½ 0 0	2 1 0 0	5,454 6 5
	Bombay	2 0½ 0 0	2 1½ 0 0	276 5 0
Bi-monthly				39,075 16 7
Total drafts from Jan. 7 to March 23, 1853				271,838 16 9
Total drafts from May 7, 1852, to March 23, 1853, (East India Company's official year commencing from May 1)				3,217,600 4 7

Annual sum required by Court of Directors in England, from 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853, 3,800,000*l*.

N.B.—Bills against indents from India and shipments to India vary according to the articles drawn against.

PRICES OF BULLION.

	£ s d
Foreign gold in bars, (standard) ..... per ounce	3 17 9
Mexican dollars	0 0 0
Silver in bars (standard)	0 5 1⅝

THE BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Bank Stock, 7 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Cent Reduced Anns.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 pc. Cent Consols Anns.	99⅝	99⅝ ⅜	99⅝ ⅜	99⅝	99⅝ ⅞	...
3 per Cent Anns., 1726	...	98⅛	...	99⅛	...	...
3½ per Cent Anns.	...	...	101⅛ xd	101⅛ x	...	...
New 5 per Cent...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	6⅛	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Stock, 10½ per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 3 per Cent 1000*l*	45s p	...	...	45s p	...	...
Ditto under 500*l*	45s p	...	46s p	42s p	40s p	...
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent.	...	105⅝	110	...	...	...
Ditto Old Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New Anns., 3 per Cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Anns. 1751	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bank Stock for opg. April 15	...	...	229	...	...	...
3 p Cent Cons. for acct, April 13	99⅝ ⅜	99⅛ ⅛	—	99⅝	99⅝	...
India Stock for opg April 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchq. Bills, 1000*l* 1½d	10s p	9s 13s p	14s p	9s p	13s p	...
Ditto 500*l* —	10s 14s p	13s 14s p	14s p	...	13s p	...
Ditto Small —	10s p	9s 14s p	14s p	...	9s 13s p	...
Ditto Advertised 1d	...	...	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Mar. 21	London Mar. 23	Paris Mar. 22	London Mar. 24	Paris Mar. 23	London Mar. 25
	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.	F. C.
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	102 40	103 50	102 70	...	...	...
4 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 December	76 25	...	75 90	...	...	...
Bank Shares, div. 1 January and 1 July	2695 0	...	2700 0	...	...	...
Exchange on London 1 month	25 7½	...	25 7½	...	...	...
Ditto 3 months	24 85	...	24 85	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Thursday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short	11 17½	11 18	11 17½	11 18
Ditto	3 ms	11 19	11 19½	11 19	11 19½
Rotterdam	—	11 19½	11 19½	11 19	11 19½
Antwerp	—	25 27½	25 32½	25 27½	25 30
Brussels	—	25 27½	25 32½	25 27½	25 30
Hamburg	—	13 8½	13 8½	13 8½	13 8½
Paris	short	25 5	25 10	25 5	25 10
Ditto	3 ms	25 25	25 30	25 27½	25 32½
Marseilles	—	25 20	25 32½	25 30	25 32½
Frankfort on the Main	—	119⅝	120	120	120½
Vienna	—	11 7	11 10	11 1	11 3
Trieste	—	11 9	11 11	11 3	11 5
Petersburg	—	38	...	37⅝	38
Madrid	—	50	50½	50	50½
Cadiz	—	50½	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝
Leghorn	—	30 10	30 15	30 5	30 15
Genoa	—	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Naples	—	41½	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜
Palermo	—	124½	124⅝	124½	125
Messina	—	124⅝	125	124⅝	125½
Lisbon	—	53⅜	53½	53½	53⅝
Oporto	—	53⅜	53½	53½	53½
Rio Janeiro	60 ds sgt	...	...	...	...
New York	—	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thur	Fri
Austrian Bonds	...	98	99	...	...	...
Brazilian, 5 per cent	...	...	103⅛ ⅜	103⅜ ⅛	103	...
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1852	...	98	98¼	...	98⅜	...
Ditto New, 5 per cent, 1829 and 1839	...	...	...	...	104½	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	104	...	...	...	...
Buenos Ayres, 6 per cent	...	81	...	80½	80	...
Cuba, 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian, 6 per cent	...	108	107 5½	...	...	...
Ditto 3 per cent	...	64	63⅝ ½	...	...	...
Danish, 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	85 4½	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent. Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador	...	5⅝	...	5⅝	5⅝ ⅛	...
Grenada, 1½ per Cent, ex Dec. 1849 coup.	...	...	...	25⅛	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	11½	11½	11½	...
Greek Bonds, ex over-due coupons	...	8⅜ ⅛	...	8⅜	8⅜ ⅛	...
Mexican 3 per cent	...	23½ 6	25⅛ ⅜	25⅞ ⅛	25⅛ ⅜	...
Peruvian 4½ per cent	...	...	88¼	...	...	...
Ditto Scrip	...	3½ pm	3½ pm	3½ p	3½ p	...
Ditto Deferred, 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent converted, 1841	...	...	...	38	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	38⅛ ⅜	...	39 ⅛	...
Ditto 3 per cent, 1848	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	119	117⅛ 17	119⅛ 6½	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent	...	103⅜ 4	103⅜ 2⅜	103⅛ 3	103⅜	...
Sardinian, 5 per cent	...	97⅛ ⅜	95 ⅛	96 5⅛	96	96 ⅛
Spanish 3 per cent	...	49¼	48⅛ ⅛	49 ⅛	49	49⅜
Ditto 3 per cent New Deferred	...	24⅜ ⅛	24⅛ 4	24⅛ ⅛	24⅛ ⅛	24⅛ 5⅛
Ditto Passive converted	...	5⅞	5⅜	...	5⅝	5⅝
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	8 pc	7⅞ pc	8 pc	8⅛ pc	8⅛ pc
Turkish Loan, 1852, 6 per cent	...	1½ pm	1½ pm	1½ pm	1¼ pm	2¼ p
Venezuela 3½ per cent Bonds	...	...	38½ 9	...	38½	38½
Ditto Deferred	...	...	15½	...	16	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian, 5 per cent. 10 gu. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian Scrip, 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	...	64½	...	65⅛ ⅜	...	...
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	...	98⅜ ⅝	99	98⅝	98⅜ ⅛	...
Ditto 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

LATEST PRICES OF AMERICAN STOCKS.

		Payable.	Amount in Dollars.	Dividends.	London Prices, Mar 24	Amer. Prices, Mar 6
	₱ cent					
United States Bonds	6	1868	65,000,000	Jan. and July	110¼	120¾
—	6	1862	...	—		115½ ¾
— Certificates	6	1867–8	...	—	110	120¼
Alabama	Sterling 5	1858	9,000,000	—		
Indiana	4	{1861 / 1866}	5,600,000	—		
—	2½	1861–6	2,000,000	—		
— Canal, Preferred ...	5	1861–6	4,500,000	—		
— — Special do	5	1861–6	1,300,000	—		
Illinois	6	1870	10,000,000	—		
Kentucky	6	1868	4,250,000	—		110¼11
Louisiana ...	Sterling 5	{1850 / 1852}	7,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		
Maryland ...	Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	Jan. and July		
Massachussetts ...	Sterling 5	1868	3,000,000	April and Oct.	109	
Michigan	6	1863	5,000,000	Jan. and July		
Mississippi	6	{1861 / 1866 / 1871}	2,000,000	May and Nov.		
—	5	1850–8	5,000,000	Mar. and Sept.		
New York	5	1860	13,124,270	Quarterly	92¼	
Ohio	6	1878	19,000,000	Jan. and July		117½ ¾
Pennsylvania	5	1854–70	41,000,000	Feb. and Aug.		
South Carolina	5	1866	5,000,000	Jan. and July	100¾	
Tennessee	6	1868	3,000,000	—		
Virginia	6	1857	7,000,000	—		110¾11
United States Bank Shares ...		1866	35,000,000	—	13s 6d	
Louisiana State Bank ...	10	1870	2,000,000	—		
Bank of Louisiana	8	1870	4,000,000	—		
New York City	5	{1860 / 1856}	9,600,000	Quarterly		
New Orleans City	5	1863	1,500,000	Jan. and July		
— Canal and Banking		1863	...	—		
Planters' Bank of Tennessee ...		...	...	...		
New York Life Trust		...	...	...		

Exchange at New York 109¼ 10

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price pr. share
			L.	L. s. D.	
2,000	3l 10s	Albion	500	50 0 0	90
50,000	7l 14s 6d & bs	Alliance British and Foreign ...	100	11 0 0	25½
10,000	6l p c & bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	55
200,000	6l p cent	Anchor	5	1 0 0	...
24,000	12s 6d	Atlas	50	5 15 0	21¾
3,000	4l p cent	Argus Life	100	16 0 0	...
12,000	7s 6d	BritishCommercial	50	5 0 0	7
5,000	5l p c & bs	Clerical, Medical, and General Life	100	10 0 0	20½
...	4l	County	100	10 0 0	121 xd
...	14s	Crown	50	5 0 0	17½
20,000	5s	Eagle	50	5 0 0	7½
4,651	20s	European Life	20	20 0 0	20
...	...	General	5	5 0 0	5¾
4,000	6l p cent	Globe	Stk.	...	150
20,000	8l p cent	Guardian	100	45 0 0	61½
2,400	12l p cent	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	310
7,500	12s	Imperial Life	100	10 0 0	19½
13,453	11sh & bs	Indemnity Marine	100	20 0 0	58 xd
50,000	2s & 2s bs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	4½
10,000	...	Law Life	100	10 0 0	30
20,000	...	Legal and General Life	50	2 0 0	5½
3,900	10s & bs	London Fire	25	12 10 0	28¾
31,000	10s & bs	London Ship	25	12 10 0	28¾
10,000	15s p an	Marine	100	15 0 0	22
10,000	4½l p cent	Medical, Invalid, and General Life	50	2 0 0	3
...	...	Monarch	5	1 0 0	20s
25,000	5l p cent	National Loan Fund	20	2 10 0	2¾
30,000	5l p cent	Palladium Life	50	2 0 0	3
...	...	Phœnix	...	...	173
2,500	11 5s & bns	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	41 xd
200,000	5s	Rock Life	5	0 10 0	8½
689,220	6l p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stk.	...	236
...	6½l	Sun Fire	...	...	...
4,000	11 10s	Do. Life	...	...	...
25,000	4l p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	4 0 0	5½
5,000	2l 5s share	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	45
...	5l p cent	Victoria Life	...	4 12 6	8¾

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price pr share
			L.	L. s. D.	
22,500	6l per ct	Australasia	40	40 0 0	93
20,000	6l per ct	British North American ...	50	50 0 0	69½
20,000	3l per ct	Colonial	100	25 0 0	...
...	...	Chrt.C.Bnk India Austral., & China	20	17 10 0	17½
...	6l per ct	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
10,000	6l per ct	London and County	50	20 0 0	...
60,000	6l p c & bs	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	...
50,000	6l p c & bs	London and Westminster ...	100	20 0 0	35¾
10,000	6l per ct	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	...
10,000	5l per ct	Ditto New	20	10 0 0	...
20,000	4l per ct	National of Ireland	50	22 10 0	...
24,000	8l p c & bs	Oriental Bank Corporation ...	25	25 0 0	57½ 9½
20,000	8l per ct	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	48½
4,000	8l per ct	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
12,000	6l per ct	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
8,000	6l per ct	South Australia	25	25 0 0	51½50½
20,000	6½l per ct	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	76½ ½
8,000	6½l per ct	Ditto Ditto	...	2 10 0	...
60,000	7 per ct	Union of London	50	10 0 0	...
15,000	...	Union of Madrid	40	40 0 0	...

DOCKS.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price pr share
£			L.	L.	
818,400	4 p cent	Commercial	Stk.	...	...
2,065,668	6½ p cent	East and West India	Stk.	...	...
3,638,310	5 p cent	London	Stk.	...	128
1,353,752	4 p cent	St Katharine	Stk.	...	...
7,000	1 p cent	Southampton	50	50 0 0	...
400,000	...	Victoria	20	4 0 0	...

The Commercial Times.

MAILS FOR NORWAY.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, March, 1853.—On and from Tuesday, the 22nd inst., the mails from the United Kingdom for Norway will be conveyed direct by sea between Denmark and Norway, and will continue to be so forwarded until further notice. The rate of postage to be taken on letters addressed to Norway will be 1s 4d the half-ounce, and so on, according to the scale in operation in the United Kingdom for charging inland letters. This rate comprises both the British and foreign postage on the letters to the place of their destination, and it may be either paid in advance, or the letters may be forwarded unpaid, at the option of the sender, except, however, as regards registered letters, the postage upon which, as well as the registration fee, must be paid in advance.

THE PAPAL STATES.—GENERAL POST OFFICE, March, 1853.—Letters for the Papal States, when specially addressed to be forwarded in the Prussian closed mails via Belgium, may in future be sent either unpaid or paid to their destination at the option of the sender. The combined British and foreign postage chargeable on such letters will be 11d when not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight; 1s 10d when above half-an-ounce and not exceeding one ounce; and so on in proportion, according to the scale for charging inland letters. Postmasters will bear in mind that letters for the Papal States are forwarded, as a rule, via France (and are liable to the rates of postage laid down in instructions No. 13, 1852), unless they are specially addressed to be sent by any other route.

Mails Arrived.

LATEST DATES.

On 21st March, WEST INDIES, and PACIFIC, per Parana steamer, *via* Southampton—Chagres, Feb. 23; Greytown, 17; Carthagena, 26; La Guayra, 28; Trinidad, 24; Demerara, 25; Grenada, 26; Barbadoes, 26; Martinique, 27; Antigua, 28; Jamaica, 26; Hayti, 27; Porto Rico, March 2; St Thomas, 5; Valparaiso, Jan. 31; Cobija, Feb. 5; Arica, 6; Callao, 12; Payta, 15; Panama, 21.

On 22nd March, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, per Bengal steamer, *via* Southampton—(dates as received 15th inst., *via* Marseilles).

On 22nd March, AMERICA, per Arabia steamer, *via* Liverpool—Montreal, March 7; Boston, 8; New York, 9.

On 25th March, PENINSULAR, per Tagus steamer, *via* Southampton—Gibraltar, March 14; Cadiz, 15; Lisbon, 19; Vigo, 20.

Mails wil be Despatched

FROM LONDON

On 28th March (morning), for VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, per steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 30th March (morning), for UNITED STATES, BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per Washington steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 1st April (evening), for BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, BERMUDA, UNITED STATES, *CALIFORNIA, and *HAVANA, per America steamer, *via* Liverpool.

On 2nd April (morning), for WEST INDIES, MEXICO, VENEZUELA, CALIFORNIA, CHILI, PERU, &c. (Honduras excepted: mail to this place 17th of each month only), per Orinoco steamer, *via* Southampton.

On 4th April (morning), for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, GREECE, IONIAN ISLANDS, SYRIA, EGYPT, INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, per Bengal screw steamer, *via* Southampton.

[*• If addressed "*Via* United States."

Mails Due.

MARCH 26.—Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius.
MARCH 30.—Australia.
MARCH 30.—America.
APRIL 1.—West Indies.
APRIL 1.—Mexico and Havana.
APRIL 1.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)
APRIL 2.—Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar.
APRIL 3.—Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands, Syria, Egypt, and India.
APRIL 3.—China, Singapore, and Straits.
APRIL 7.—West Coast of Africa.
APRIL 16.—Brazils and River Plate.
APRIL 16.—West Indies.
APRIL 16.—Western Coast of South America (Chili, Peru, &c.)

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the Gazette of last night.

		Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Sold.....qrs		90,966	63,037	21,449	127	6,765	2,244
		s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Mar.	19.....	45 5	31 9	18 10	30 10	34 2	32 11
— —	12.....	45 8	31 9	18 6	30 9	34 4	33 9
— —	5.....	45 2	31 7	18 2	30 9	34 8	32 6
— Feb.	26.....	45 2	31 3	18 4	30 4	34 5	31 6
— —	19.....	44 6	31 1	17 9	29 3	34 5	31 2
— —	12.....	45 2	31 5	18 5	30 11	34 10	31 9
Six weeks' average.....		45 3	31 5	18 4	30 6	34 6	32 1
Same time last year.....		42 7	30 5	19 5	30 11	30 1	29 9
Duties.....		1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz:—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth.

In the week ending March 16, 1853.

	Wheat and wheat flour	Barley and barley-meal	Oats and oatmeal	Rye and ryemeal	Peas and peasmeal	Beans & bean-meal	Indian corn and Indian-meal	Buck wheat & buckwht meal
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	92,765	16,779	2,163	...	295	4,680	4,450	1,165
Colonial ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	92,768	16,779	2,163	...	295	4,680	4,450	1,165

Imports of week..... 122,356 qrs.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

THURSDAY EVENING.

At Mark lane on Monday the market was very flat, and business almost nominal. On Wednesday the market was firm, and an opinion prevailed that it will be better next week. The arrivals have been short, except of barrel flour. The week, by the holiday, is curtailed of one market day, and business has been dull, as it usually is at holiday times.

All our advices from the Continent speak of the severe cold which has set in, and which has had the effect of creating a little alarm there for the rape crops, and is again exciting some animation in the oil markets; but it has had no effect on the corn markets, which, from the Seine to the Vistula, remain dull and sluggish.

The trade in bread stuffs, according to a New York circular of the 8th, for the past fortnight has been extremely quiet and inactive, with occasional fluctuations in price, although not to a large extent. The principal sellers at the present time are the speculative holders, influenced in a measure by the stringency of the money market, which causes prices to be unsettled, whilst the regular receivers with moderate stocks show less disposition to press sales. Of Canadian in bond there is a light supply, and but small demand. Southern of all kinds, particularly of the lower grades, is easier to purchase; but for fancy and extra kinds, suitable for Australia and California, there is still a demand, although not as extensive as it was a few weeks since.

The markets of Mincing lane closed to-day for the Easter holidays, and will only open again on Wednesday.

The market for sugar, in consequence of large supplies, has been a little depressed; and prices, except of British West India and white Benares, have declined 6d per cwt. Refined sugar continues in demand at steady prices.

In the early part of the week there was an animated demand for coffee, and about 12,000 bags of native Ceylon changed hands at 47s 6d to 48s 3d and 48s 6d. The market continues firm. Some floating cargoes of Rio have been purchased, but the terms are not known.

The demand for tea has improved in the course of the week, and more business has been done in common congou at a somewhat higher rate. Duty was paid at this port during the week ended 17th instant, on 407,576 lbs, against 587,837 in the same period last year. The returns of almost every week show a similar comparative falling off in the consumption of tea. Of the tea trade in the first part of the month, Messrs Layton, Hulbert, and Co. say in their circular of the 23rd instant:—"This market during the past fortnight has, upon the whole, been a most active as well as an improving one, and all kinds must be considered dearer than at the issue of our last publication. The delivery of the overland letters from China, which took place on the 15th instant, with dates from thence to the 27th January, fully confirm previous advices of the probable short supplies for this season, and the trade, assisted by some speculation, have operated largely in the black leaf kinds of congou, as also in the better kinds of Hohow, which may be said to have benefited to the extent of ½d per lb.

The silk market, says Mr H. W. Eaton in his circular of 22nd, "has been comparatively quiet, consumersh aving supplied themselves freely in February. In Chinas a few parcels have changed hands at previous rates, and it will be seen that the deliveries are again large. In Bengals there is no new feature. The first shipment of the November bund silk has arrived in the market, but from the high cost little has been sold, with the exception of the finest Commercolly. The best European filatures that have been received are of extremely good quality, but most of the other descriptions partake of the same fault so frequently complained of, from being so much picked on the reel."

Throughout the week there has been a good demand for cotton at Liverpool: the sales amount to 43,000 bales, of which spinners took 32,000 bales, speculators 3,000 bales, and exporters 8,000 bales. Quotations remain unaltered from last Friday. There is a fair choice, but there is no apparent pressure whatever to make sales. The American accounts received on Monday last announced a falling off in the receipts, but, at the same time, that the following week would very probably show again a little increase. It seems evident that, with present prices, planters send their produce as fast as possible to market, and that before the middle of April no decrease of consequence, in the large surplus of receipts, can or onght to be expected. Prices kept very high in the American markets. At New Orleans middling was quoted at 8¼ cents; strict middling even 9¼ cents; freights, 11-16d; and, if a stringent money market does not interfere, it seems doubtful whether planters will have to submit to lower prices for the balance of their produce. The shipments to this country continued very light; the quantity now afloat is, therefore, much smaller than at the same period last year, when the Liverpool stock became very reduced by contrary winds retarding all arrivals.

The export trade at Manchester, particularly for China and India, seems to have suffered a temporary check, and it is probable that the monetary disturbances at New York may give it a slight check to the United States. The home trade is large and continuous, and, in general, greater activity is expected after the holidays. We have now had a long period of uninterrupted activity, and that has so spoiled us that any little check excites at least considerable notice. The reports to be found elsewhere of the Manchester markets are framed rather on this principle than in any real decline in the extensive business of that great seat of intelligent industry.

A case was determined in the Lord Mayor's Court on Friday week, involving a question of great commercial importance. An American gentleman bought for cash a circular letter of credit from a mercantile firm in the City, addressed to their agents on the Continent, and this document authorised the various houses to whom it was addressed to honour his draughts. Shortly afterwards, a house at the west-end, which had some disputed accounts with him, lodged an attachment with the London firm on the funds which they had thus received for the sale of the letter, upon the plea that the transaction was a simple deposit, and that the money so attached still belonged to the person who had paid it to them, and that they, the garnishees or issuers of the credit, incurred no responsibility until they came under acceptance. It was also contended that after the attachment was lodged, the garnishees could not accept and pay the defendant's bills, except in their own wrong. The garnishees, on the other hand, maintained that the sum handed them was the purchase-money for the letter of credit; that it was as complete a sale as if the article bought had been goods; that there is no essential difference between giving an acceptance at once for the amount and an engagement to accept and pay whenever called upon, and hence that the money ceased to be the accredited party's directly he received the garnishees' engagement in exchange. Three points were submitted by the Recorder to the jury, all of which were decided in favour of the garnishees; but the only one of any public interest was the finding by the jury that the money passed absolutely to the garnishees in exchange for their credit; that it simultanously ceased to be the defendants', and consequently was not attachable. This result is very satisfactory, since, if the suit had gone the other way, it would then be held that the article acquired, and the money paid for it, both remained the property of the purchaser—that an engagement to accept and pay is only binding if a subsequent claimant does not step in—and that a person who fancies he has a demand can, by a simple affidavit of debt, make the issuers of the credit break their engagement to the accredited party. Under circumstances of this kind, moreover, a traveller might find himself at the other end of Europe with his funds suddenly cut off, through the agency of a court which takes no cognizance of the justice or injustice of the claim. The decision, in short, harmonises with the practice of bankers who issue these documents. Any other interpretation would put an end to such credits, since no one abroad would advance upon them. It would also tend to lessen travelling, as people would have to carry all their money about with them, exposed to the chances of loss or robbery.—*Times.*

INDIGO.

East India descriptions continue to be held for the extreme rates of the February sales, and at these, transactions are daily taking place. A public sale of 850 serons Spanish indigo, on Wednesday, passed off well, and nearly all sold at full prices for the low and inferior, and 3d to 4d per lb dearer for good to fine.

COTTON.

New York March 9.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Receipts, Exports, and Stocks of Cotton.

New Orleans, on	Feb.	26	South Carolina	March	4
Mobile		26	North Carolina		5
Florida		28	Virginia	Feb.	1
Texas		19	New York	March	8
Georgia	March	4	Other Ports		5

	1852-53	1851-52	Increase 1852-53	Decrease 1852-53
	bales	bales	bales	bales
On hand in the ports on Sept. 1,	87,469	99,573	...	12,104
Received at the ports since do.	2,429,980	1,905,753	524,227	...
Exported to Great Britain since do.	957,981	688,126	269,855	...
Exported to France since do.	182,497	249,473	...	66,976
Exported to the North of Europe since do.	64,674	42,154	22,520	...
Exported to other foreign ports since do.	109,343	88,197	21,146	...
Total Exported to Foreign Countries since do	1,314,495	1,067,950	246,545	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	764,184	565,716	198,468	...

Stock of Cotton in Interior Towns
(*Not included in Receipts.*)

	1853		1852
	bales		bales
At latest corresponding dates	111,041		97,076

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES
from Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1852-53		1851-52	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1,	...	87,469	...	99,573
Received since	...	2,429,980	...	1,905,753
Total supply	...	2,517,449	...	2,005,326
Deduct shipments	1,314,495		1,067,950	
Deduct stock left on hand	764,184		565,716	
		2,078,679		1,633,666
Leaves for American consumption		438,770		371,660

Vessels Loading in the United States.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports.
At New Orleans	Feb. 25	26	7	15
— Mobile	25	12	5	6
— Florida	28	5	...	...
— Galveston	10	2	...	1
— Savannah	March 4	11	...	2
— Charleston	4	5	4	2
— New York	8	25	5	88
Total		86	21	114

Freight (Packet Rate) to Liverpool—Cotton, square bales, 7-32d to ¼d per lb. Exchange, 109⅝ to 109¾.

The market has been dull for the past three days, and prices have rather favoured buyers. The sales since our last are 3,000 bales. We quote:—

	Atlantic Ports.			Florida.			Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c		c	c		c	c
Inferior	none.		.....	none.		.....	none.	
Low to good ordinary	8½	9¼	.....	8½	9¼	.....	8½	9¼
Low to good middling	9⅝	10¼	.....	9⅝	10¼	.....	9⅝	10¼
Middling fair to fair	10½	11	.....	10½	0	.....	11	12
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	.....	0	0	.....	0	0

Since the above was in type advices three days later have arrived. The market continues dull, without much change in prices. We revise our notations

which, in some instances, are slightly reduced. The sales for the last three days are 4,800 bales, making a total for the week of 7,800 bales. We quote :—

	Atlantic Ports.		Florida.		Other Gulf Ports.	
	c	c	c	c	c	c
Inferior	none.		none.		none.	
Low to good ordinary	8¼	9	8¼	9	8¼	9
Low to good middling	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼	9¼	10¼
Middling fair to fair	10¼	11	10¼	11	11	12
Fully fair to good fair	0	0	0	0	0	0

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF HULL.

From January 1 to March 16, 1853, and the corresponding period in 1852
(Extracted from the Customs Bill of Entry.)

	Cotton Twist		Worsted Yarn		Other Yarns & Threads		Cotton Goods		Woollen Goods		Cotton Wool	
	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1853	1852	1852
To— pkgs												
Petersburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg	7571	5269	1143	831	1522	1498	2836	3362	1290	1446	11315	5132
Bremen	57	25	1	2	6	5	13	8	5	2	256	...
Antwerp	524	366	180	185	283	333	125	229	177	369	8811	6286
Rotterdam	4254	3051	322	336	397	420	1566	1514	585	570	8174	4683
Amsterdam	149	33	18	12	47	18	502	158	146	42	123	...
Zwolle	238	...	...	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Kampen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leer	348	621	...	...	2	8	8	8	12	5	132	100
Denmark&c	144	153	3	1	7	13	77	16	58	9	351	124
Otr. Ero. Pts	7	1	2	1	8	...	1	...	3	1	...	...
Other parts	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	281	17	1	...	...
Total	13292	9765	1669	1368	2581	2295	5138	5564	2291	2445	26161	16376

—*Messrs Brownlow, Pearson, and Co.'s Circular.*

MARKETS OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

MANCHESTER, Thursday Evening, March 24, 1853.

Comparative Statement of the Cotton Trade

	Price March 17 1853.	Price March 1852.	Price March 1851.	Price March 1850.	Price March 1849.	Price March 1848.
Raw Cotton:—	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair.....per lb	0 6	0 5¾	0 7¼	0 6¾	0 4¾	0 4¾
Ditto good fair	0 6¼	0 5¾	0 7⅝	0 6⅝	0 4⅝	0 4⅝
Pernambuco fair	0 6⅝	0 6⅝	0 8¼	0 6¾	0 5⅝	0 6¼
Ditto good fair	0 7	0 6¾	0 8¾	0 6⅝	0 5¾	0 6⅝
No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair, 2nd qual	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 11¾	0 10¾	0 8⅝	0 7¾
No. 30 Water do	0 9¾	0 9¾	0 10¾	0 9¾	0 7⅝	0 7¾
36-in., 66 reed, Printer, 29yds, 4lbs 2oz	4 10½	4 6	4 7¾	4 10½	4 7¼	4 2
37-in., 72 reed, do, do, 5lbs 2oz	5 10½	5 9	5 7½	6 0	5 6	4 10½
39-in., 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yds, 8lbs 4oz	8 4½	8 3	9 0	8 4½	7 9	7 6
40-in., 66 reed, do, do, do, 8lbs 12oz	9 4½	9 1½	10 1½	9 3	8 4½	7 9
40-in., 72 reed, do, do, do, 9lbs 4oz	10 5	10 1½	11 1½	10 1½	9 1½	8 4½
39-in., 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth 36 yds, 9lbs	7 4½	7 6	8 6	7 4½	6 9	7 5

The buoyancy of last week has entirely disappeared, and the present business in both yarn and cloth is on a very small scale; but any advance of price obtained last week is firmly held out for, and our home manufacturers have bought to some extent at last week's rates, but little or nothing is being done for export. Cloth is very flat, and we have heard of 40-inch shirtings for India at a decline of 1½d per piece. Printers are at present out of the market; printing cloths are, consequently, neglected, but it is expected that after the Easter holidays greater activity will be experienced in this branch.

Leeds, March 22.—We have no change to report in the state of the woollen cloth market; a regular and steady trade continues doing. The markets to-day have been of the usual character, and about an average business has been done.

Leicester.—We have no alteration to notice in the demand for goods since our last week's report. The machinery continues to be fully employed, and the hands are more generally at work in all the branches of the trade than is usual at this season. The spinners are asking an advance of ¼d per pound this week, which is an increase of 5d per pound from the lowest price of last year. There has been more doing in wool at full prices, and the tendency of the market is still upwards. We hear that 37s has been offered and refused for a good average lot of Leicestershire wool. There is but little wool in the hands of the growers, and the holders ask high prices.

CORN.

AMERICAN CORN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

New York, March 9.—Grain.—Holders of wheat are pretty firm, but the foreign advices are discouraging, and though freights are easier, buyers hold off, and there is very little doing. Our notations, as revised, are still rather nominal. The sales are 470 bushels good white Genesee at 1 dol 23½c, delivered and 5,000 white Michigan, 1 dol 18c. Corn is in good supply, with a large stock in store, but with a fair demand for export and home use, prices have varied but little. The sales are 60,000 bushels, closing at 59c to 61c for unsound, 62c to 62½c for mixed Southern, 66c to 66½c for yellow ditto, 63c to 65c for white ditto, 65c to 66c for round white, 67c for round yellow, and 62c for New Orleans. Southern and round yellow are in small supply. We note small sales white beans at 1 dol 87½c.

Flour and Meal.—The Baltic's unfavourable advices have materially depressed the flour market, and although freights have declined, yet money being scarce, speculators have realised, and prices generally have declined 12½c to 18¾c. There is a fair demand for home use and some to complete cargoes for export, but the market closes heavily at our reduced notations. Sour is out of market, and Canada, without sales, is entirely nominal, at 5 dols to 5 dols 12½c. Of New Orleans, included in the sales below, are some 1,600 bbls common to very good round hoop at 5 dols to 5 dols 18¾c. The sales of domestic were:—Saturday, 7,500 bbls; Monday, 4,500; and yesterday, 8,400. We quote:—Superfine, No 2, 4 dols 37½c to 4 dols 50c; State, common brands, 4 dols 81½c to 4 dols 87½c; State, straight brands, 4 dols 87½c to 4 dols 93¾c; State, favourite brands, 4 dols 93¾c to 5 dols; Western, mixed ditto, 4 dols 93¾c to 5 dols; Michigan and Indiana, straight ditto, 5 dols to 5 dols 12½c: Michigan, fancy brands, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 25c; Ohio, common to good brands, 4 dols 93¾c to 5 dols 12c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 5 dols 12½c to 5 dols 18¾c. Corn meal is depressed and lower; Jersey can only be quoted 3 dols 18¾c to 3 dols 25c. 300 to 400 bbls Brandywine brought 3 dols 62½c, cash.

Export of Bread Stuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since September 1, 1852.

	Flour.	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
From—	bbls	bbls	bush	bush
New York.....March 8	449,104	2	2,020,313	276,184
New Orleans.....Feb. 26	66,865	7	6,282	216,036
Philadelphia.....March 4	96,158	...	362,007	21,737
Baltimore.....4	94,114	...	110,973	1,438
Boston.....4	26,887	1	15,160	2,595
Other ports.....Feb. 28	8,000	...	30,189	23,515
Total	741,128	10	3,034,926	541,448
Same time last year	567,552	1,695	1,324,256	533,764
Increase	173,576	...	1,710,670	7,684
Decrease	...	1,685	...	...

Since the above was in type advices three days later have arrived.

Grain.—Wheat is held above the views of buyers, and with little or no demand the market is quite unsettled and quotations nominal. 1,500 bushels white Canada sold at 1 dol 15c in bond, and 1,200 white Ohio on private terms. A lot of 2,600 bushels rye sold at 90 cents. Corn continues in good supply, and prices of most descriptions are 1c to 2c lower, with a moderate inquiry for export and home use. The sales are 67,500 bushels, closing at 56c to 60c for unsound, 60c to 62c for mixed Southern, 64½c to 66c for yellow do., 62c to 64c for white do., 60c to 61½c for New Orleans, and 65c to 66c for round white and round yellow; the two latter scarce.

Flour and Meal.—The flour market has been a little irregular since our last, and for some descriptions we reduce our notations, but there was more steadiness at the close, with but little of common brands to be had at our inside figures. The reduction induced more inquiry for export, and there has been a steady fair demand for home use. Canada is without sale and nominal. The sales of domestic were:—Wednesday, 6,700 bbls; Thursday, 14,300; and yesterday, 6,500. We quote:—Superfine, No. 2, 4 dols 37½c to 4 dols 50c; State, common brands, 4 dols 75c to 4 dols 81½c; State, straight brands, 4 dols 81½c to 4 dols 87½c; State, favourite brands, 4 dols 93¾c to 5 dols; Western, mixed ditto, 4 dols 93¾c to 5 dols; Michigan and Indiana, straight ditto, 5 dols to 5 dols 6¼c; Michigan, fancy brands, 5 dols 6¼c to 5 dols 12½c; Ohio, common to good brands, 5 dols to 5 dols 12½c; Ohio, round hoop, common, 5 dols 6¼c to 5 dols 12½c. Corn meal is steady, with sales of 250 bbls Jersey at 3 dols 25c, cash.

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

Mark Lane, Friday Morning.

There was only a moderate supply of English wheat at Mark lane on Monday, some of which came forward in rather better condition from the previous drying northerly and easterly winds, and several frosty nights: a good steady demand was experienced, and all fair-conditioned parcels were taken off at full prices, with a better tone in the trade. Foreign wheat was held too firm for the large buyers, and only a moderate retail trade took place, but all sorts brought fully as much money: the imports consisted of 860 qrs from Ancona, 400 qrs from Antwerp, 1,250 qrs from Berdianski, 2,000 qrs from Constantinople, 750 qrs from Dantzic, 223 qrs from Dunkirk, 832 qrs from Ghent, 852 qrs from Ibrail, 1,750 qrs from Malta, 508 qrs from Nieuport, 1,300 qrs from Odessa, and 211 qrs from Rotterdam, making a total of 10,936 qrs. The arrivals of flour coastwise were 3,491 sacks, by Eastern Counties Railway 6,358 sacks, from Ireland 50 sacks, from foreign ports 9,202 sacks and 17,060 barrels: these liberal arrivals caused a dull trade, but the factors would not give way sufficiently to bring buyers forward freely, and no great decline was submitted to on the best qualities. The arrivals of barley consisted of 7,348 qrs from our own coast, 812 qrs from Scotland, 550 qrs from Ireland, and 2,410 qrs from foreign ports, making a total of 11,120 qrs: malting qualities were quite as dear, and there was no quotable change in other descriptions, with generally a steady demand. The supplies of English oats were 374 qrs, of Scotch 2,301 qrs, of Irish 3,280 qrs, and of foreign 3,864 qrs, making a total of 9,819 qrs, not quite half the consumption of the metropolis for the week: prices were fully as high, and there was a good demand from the consumers, with a somewhat improved tone generally. Floating cargoes have not this week arrived numerously at the ports of orders, and so many having been disposed of and dispersed greatly holders are now assuming more firmness for those leftunsold.

The imports on Tuesday at Liverpool were moderate of wheat, but liberal of flour, with a good attendance of town and country buyers; the demand for wheat was somewhat improved, and full prices were paid for all descriptions, whilst fine qualities of American flour were 3d per barrel higher, and, on the whole, the trade was healthier for both articles than has lately been experienced.

There were moderate imports of wheat at Hull, but foreign articles appear little wanted for the present, and the delivery of wheat from the farmers was pretty good, for which there was a steady demand from the millers at 45s to 46s per qr of 63 lbs: average, 46s 3d on 1,461 qrs.

There were fair arrivals of wheat at Leeds, and a good consumptive demand took place at about previous rates for all useful qualities: average, 48s 1d on 1,823 qrs.

There were very short deliveries of wheat from the farmers at Ipswich, and full prices were paid generally, with a fair sale to the millers: average, 44s 9d on 1,029 qrs.

The fresh arrivals of English wheat at Mark lane on Wednesday were quite trifling, but there were moderate imports of foreign, with a fair addition of French and American flour, and a few cargoes of foreign barley and oats. The weather continues cold and wintry, and trade on the whole had a buoyant aspect. A few parcels of wheat were taken off at the full rates of Monday, and other articles were held rather higher: floating cargoes were more inquired for, and the Greek merchants were very firm in their demands, as so few are now left unsold, and there are no material arrivals at the ports of call this week.

At Bury St Edmunds there were short deliveries of wheat, and prices were well maintained: average 42s 5d on 1,728 qrs. The farmers are busily occupied with spring work, and will thrash but slowly until this operation be finished.

The arrivals of wheat at Stockton-on-Tees were very limited, and higher rates were generally paid, but the advance was scarcely quotable: average, 46s 11d on 225 qrs.

The Scotch markets have been steady, but not brisk. At Edinburgh the supplies of grain from the farmers were to a fair extent: wheat sold slowly at last week's rates, the quality generally was not fine: average 47s 9d on 640 qrs. The imports of foreign grain at Leith were very limited, and there was rather more doing in wheat than for some weeks past at late rates. The imports of wheat, barley, and flour up the Clyde for Glasgow market were liberal, but those at Grangemouth were very limited; business progressed slowly in all articles, and wheat receded about 6d per qr, but at this decline even the article was less freely offered, and barley was also firmer at the close of the market. Oats were rather cheaper.

The weekly averages announced on Thursday were 45s 5d on 90,268 qrs wheat, 31s 9d on 63,037 qrs barley, 18s 10d on 21,449 qrs oats, 30s 10d on 127 qrs rye, 34s 2d on 6,765 qrs beans, and 32s 11d on 2,244 qrs peas.

On account of "Good Friday" no business was transacted in Mark lane on that day.

The weather of the week has been too severe to permit of great progress in spring tillage, but the farmers push forward their work as fast as possible, which is mainly confined to light soils. Every description is in a very backward state, and now a short breadth of wheat must be the result of so unfavourable a season; whilst latterly the land will have been improved by the continued frosts, which are occasionally of a severe character, and the navigation in the North of Europe is once more effectually impeded.

Arrivals this Week.

	Wheat.	*Barley.*	*Malt.*	*Oats.*	*Flour.*
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	
English	790	1,510	510	320	580 sacks
Irish	...	...	...	...	... —
Foreign	950	2,340	...	1,800	920 — / 1,510 brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	BRITISH AND IRISH.			Per quarter.			
		s	s			s	s
Wheat	Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, red, new	43	47	Old		46	53
	Do do white	47	54	Do.		49	59
	Norfolk and Lincolnshire, red	42	48	Do.		47	52
	Northumberland & Scotch do	39	43	Do.		47	54
Rye	Old	28s	30s	New		28	30
Barley	Grinding	25	28	Distilling		28	30
Malt	Brown	48	50	Paleship		54	58
Beans	New large ticks	32	34	Harrow		34	36
	Old do	34	36	Do		35	38
Peas	Grey	32	35	Maple		34	36
	White, old	36	37	Boilers		39	40
Oats	Lincoln & Yorks. feed	18	19	Short small		19	20
	Scotch, Angus	22	24	Potato		23	26
	Irish, Cork, Waterford, and Youghal, black	...		New		18	19
	Do, Galway 16s 18s, Dublin & Wexford feed	18	19	Potato		20	21
	Do, Limerick, Sligo, and Westport	18	19	Fine		20	21
	Do, Newry, Dandalk, and Londonderry	18	19	Do		20	21
Flour	Irish per sack —s —s, Norfolk, &c	34	35	Town		43	46
Tares	Spring	44	52	Winter		44	48
	FOREIGN.						
Wheat	Dantzig, Konigsberg, high mixed and white					52	58
	Do do mixed and red					46	52
	Pomeranian, Mecklenburg, marks, red					50	52
	Silesian, red 48s 50s, white					51	52
	Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, do					44	46
	Do do do, red					42	44
	Polish Odessa					43	45
	Russian, hard	42s	44s	Soft		40	44
	French, red	46	48	White		49	51
	Rhine, red	48	49	Old		49	52
	Canadian, red	45	47	White		49	50
	Italian and Tuscan, do	46	50	Do		52	54
	Egyptian	37	39	Fine		40	41
Maize	Yellow	30	32	White		30	33
Barley	Grinding	25	26	Malting		30	34
Beans	Ticks	32	34	Small		35	38
Peas	White 36s 37s, fine boilers	38	40	Maple		32	34
Oats	Dutch brew and thick					20	22
	Russian feed					19	20
	Danish, Mecklenburg, and Friesland feed					18	21
Flour	Dantzig, per barrel —s —s, American					22	27
Tares	Large Gore —s —s, old 34s 36s, new					42	44
	SEEDS.						
Linseed	Per qr crushing, Baltic 44s 46s, Odessa	45s	48s	Sowing		56	58
Rapeseed	Per last do foreign 24l 25l, English	23l	25l	Fine new		24l	26l
Hempseed	Per qr large	40	44	Small		38	40
Canaryseed	Per qr new 40s 45s Carraway per cwt	44	47	Trefoil Wet		25	30
Mustardseed	Per bushel, brown	8	12	White		7	10
Clover seed	Per cwt English white, new	52	71	Red		50	68
	— Foreign do. do.	52	70	Do		49	64
Trefoil	— Foreign	24	27	Choice		28	30

Linseed cake, foreign ... Per ton 8l 10s to 9l 10s. English, per ton 9l 0s to 9l 5s
Rape do do ..... — 5l 5s to 5l 10s, Do — 8l 5s to 8l 15s

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

MINCING LANE, THURSDAY EVENING.

The Colonial Produce Markets will be closed as usual at Easter, until the 30th inst.

SUGAR.—The very large supplies of colonial sugar brought to public sale in the early part of the week, led to a further decline of 6d upon some descriptions, although the importers generally supported the market and bought in freely. There is no change in the market for British West India, the limited quantity disposed of being at last week's quotations: good brown Demerara and Jamaica bring 34s 6d to 35s 6d. By auction, 251 hhds and tres, 43 barrels crystallised Demerara sold: one lot fine white, 43s; brown to fine yellow, 33s 6d to 40s 6d. About 650 hhds have sold this week. There was not any change in the stock of sugar when the latest returns were made up, and the decrease in contrast with last year's at the same period is 20,451 tons. The week's delivery was large, reaching 4,553 tons. There is a falling off in the imports of 7,562 tons.

Mauritius.—On Tuesday 5,994 bags were about half disposed of at easier rates: low to good yellow, 35s to 38s; brown low mid to good, 33s to 35s. A moderate portion of the recent arrivals being landed last week, there is no material alteration in the stock: it consisted of 4,950 tons on 19th inst., against 9,824 tons at same date in 1852. To-day 5,707 bags about half sold at 37s 6d to 40s 6d for crystallised yellow.

Bengal.—The sales have gone off with less spirit, and 3,500 bags submitted chiefly sold at barely last week's prices: white Benares, low to mid, 36s to 37s 6d; good mid to fair, 38s to 38s 6d; grainy yellow, good, 38s to 38s 6d; Mauritius kinds, 35s to 37s. Other descriptions are quiet. To-day 782 bags white Benares sold at previous rates.

Madras.—Grocery descriptions have sold at a decline of 6d: low sugars are dull, and there appear to be few buyers at 6d to 1s under previous rates. Of 15,877 bags at public sale about 6,000 bags were realised: grainy yellow 36s 6d to 39s; fine, 39s 6d to 41s; soft brown, 28s 6d to 31s; yellow, 31s 6d to 35s per cwt.

Foreign.—There is still a good deal of inquiry for cargoes, but very few transactions reported. At the close of last week one of 3,600 boxes Havana, mixed numbers, sold at 23s 3d for Antwerp. To-day 747 baskets Java were taken in: low to fine yellow, 36s to 41s 6d; but a portion since sold.

Refined.—There has been a steady demand this week at full prices, and low to middling goods are getting rather scarce, with few parcels of the former offering under 46s. Titlers, mid to good, 47s to 48s 6d. Wet lumps and pieces are the same as last quoted. Treacle in good demand, at 17s to 19s. Bonded sugars are unaltered; the market is, however, very firm. In Dutch crushed a moderate amount of business has been done at stiffer rates. English crushed held at 30s 6d to 31s; 10 lb loaves, 35s to 35s 6d.

MOLASSES.—No sales worth notice have been made.

COCOA.—320 bags Trinidad were taken in at 34s 6d to 37s for low to mid red; grey, 33s to 34s. The stock is 216 casks, 11,193 brls and bags, against 158 casks, 8,779 brls and bags, at same time last year.

COFFEE.—The market has been rather active during the week, shippers having taken a considerable quantity, and there is every appearance of a continued demand for the Continent. The sales of native Ceylon have reached 15,000 to 16,000 bags, at an improvement of 6d, the latest prices being for new 48s 6d (and in one or two instances 49s); old import, 48s 3d to 48s 6d. 780 bags ordinary, in public sale, were chiefly taken in at 48s to 48s 3d. 432 casks, 287 barrels and bags plantation about half sold at higher rates, remainder being held above the market value: fine ordinary to low middling, 53s to 57s: middling to good bold, 58s 6d to 66s; peas, 66s. Business has also been done by private treaty. Mocha is firmer. 597 bags Costa Rica were taken in at high prices, from 52s to 54s. A cargo of good first Rio is reported sold, price said to be 43s.

TEA.—A good deal of business has been done in green teas, and in some instances at improved rates for gunpowder. Shanghai kinds are firm, and a great deal of the present supply is held rather above the market value. Common congou has sold to a moderate extent at 10½d, the demand being partly for exportation; other kinds meet with a ready sale, and importers do not appear disposed to realise freely.

RICE.—The market is quiet. 2,260 bags Bengal were partly sold at easier rates, from 10s 6d to 11s 6d for good mid to fine white. 2,255 bags white Java were held at 11s 6d to 12s, and bought in; also 2,012 bags pinky Madras at 10s. The few sales effected privately have been at rather lower rates.

SAGO FLOUR.—650 bags were bought in at 22s.

SPICES.—30 cases brown Batavia nutmegs sold at 2s 8d to 2s 9d for mid to fair, being steady rates. 5 casks middling Batavia mace brought 2s 8d to 2s 9d. The market for pepper is firm, with a steady demand at previous rates: 353 bags common Batavia sold at 3¼d to 3¾d, and 169 bags Malabar at 3¼d to 4d for good half-heavy greyish brown. No change to report in pimento, which is quiet, nearly 3,000 bags having arrived. 300 bags good African ginger part sold at 26s 6d per cwt. Nothing has been done in cassia lignea.

RUM remains without alteration.

SALTPETRE.—The market is quiet, but steady. 1,517 bags Bengal chiefly sold: refrac 2½, good white, 30s; 6¾ to 4½, 28s 6d to 29s 6d. 2,056 bags Madras, refrac 15, were taken in at 25s 6d. The deliveries last week were 329 tons, leaving the stock at close 2,718 tons, against 1,686 tons in 1852, and 2,840 tons in the preceding year.

NITRATE SODA brings the late advance for small parcels, being still very scarce.

COCHINEAL.—The public sales have gone off at a further advance of 1d, the last accounts from Guatimala confirming those previously received. 184 bags chiefly sold: Teneriffe silvers, 4s 2d to 4s 5d; blacks, 4s 2d to 4s 7d; Honduras silvers, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; dead grain and pasty, 3s 7d to 3s 9d. The stock: is 11,240 serons, &c., against 8,100 serons last year.

LAC DYE.—A limited business has been done at previous rates.

DYEWOODS.—101 tons Lima Nicaragua sold at 12l 15s to 13l 5s.

DRYSALTERY GOODS.—37 bales Bengal safflower sold at previous rates: good mid, 6l to 6l 5s; low and discoloured, 4l 2s 6d to 5l 10s. Gambier is firm and rather stiffer at 25s. Cutch has been in good demand at 24s to 24s 6d. A small parcel offered yesterday was held at 25s. Turmeric is rather lower: Bengal, 10s to 11s 6d.

DRUGS.—The demand at the public sales yesterday was steady, and a fair proportion of the goods submitted found buyers. 447 casks castor oil went at previous rates, and chiefly sold: good to fine pale, 5d to 5½d; other qualities, 3¾d to 4¾d per lb. Cape aloes, at 45s 6d to 47s for good, were rather dearer. China rhubarb hardly supported its former value, fair flat and round selling at 1s 11d to 2s. Malabar cardemoms were held at 3s 3d for short. Tinnevelly senna sold at 8½d for mid. East India gum Arabic partly sold at full prices; a great deal being taken in at over the value. Damar sold at 85s to 90s for good. A parcel Animi realised high rates, from 13l to 14l 17s 6d. 309 chests, 1,010 bags shellac only partly sold at extreme rates: orange, mid to good second quality, 50s to 54s; fair liver, 46s; button, 40s to 44s. Gambia bees-wax sold from 7l 10s to 8l.

METALS.—The iron market remains quiet. Scotch pig is rather easier, but closes steadily at 52s 6d to 53s. No sales have been made in spelter, and the market price is 22l. East India tin is very unsettled, and prices cannot be quoted with any certainty: Banca, 119s; Straits, 117s. Other metals are without change.

HEMP.—Manilla is quiet with a downward tendency, as supplies are likely to be large. Jute remains without attention since the last public sales. Some coir yarn sold this week at rather easier rates: Ceylon, coarse, 18s 9d to 21s 3d.

LINSEED is quiet with considerable arrivals, and lower rates have been submitted to for parcels afloat. Linseed cakes are quiet, and American somewhat lower without leading to much business,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE remains dull, the price of British being nominally about 58s.

OILS.—Cocoa-nut is in a steady demand at 40s for Cochin, at which 446 casks by auction partly sold. Palm firm at 33s 6d for fine. Fish oils remain without change, and are generally quiet. The market for linseed has been depressed by speculators making forced sales, and the price on Wednesday receded to 28s 6d—no 29s paid—which is 1s 6d lower than last Friday. Rape is quiet.

TALLOW.—No change whatever has taken place in the market this week, the demand being steady. Good new Petersburg on the spot can be obtained at 44s 6d to 44s 9d, old 1s less, and about 3d more for new to arrive in the last three months. The large public sales of Australian this afternoon led to a decline in prices of 3d to 6d: beef selling at 40s 9d to 42s 6d; sheep, 39s 9d to 44s 9d. 275 casks South American about half sold at 40s to 45s 6d. Town was raised to about 44s net cash.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW—Monday, March 21.

	1851	1852	1853
	casks	casks	casks
Stock this day	37,460	45,092	35,090
Delivered last week	1,814	1,938	2,005
Do. since 1st June	81,152	92,187	84,841
Arrived last week	904	232	726
Do. since 1st June	93,120	100,805	79,303
Price of Y.C. on the spot	40s 6d	36s to 36s 3d	44s 6d to 44s 9d
Do. Town	41 6d	38s 0d	43s 9d
Do. Palm oil	29s 0d	26s 6d	33s 6d

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—There is no alteration to note in home market, nor in the bonded, Dutch, or Belgian markets.

GREEN FRUIT.—The market is kept somewhat clear of oranges, and with the Easter holidays approaching prices are well sustained. Two cargoes from St Michael and a parcel Lisbon, per Teviot steamer, sold by Keeling and Hunt, went at 1s to 2s per box advance. A cargo of Seville sours realised high prices, the article being scarce. Lemons sustain their value. Nuts of all kinds without alteration.

DRY FRUIT.—The market is quiet, and no new feature presents itself. Clearances keep up very nearly to those of 1852. No arrivals. Raisins are in better demand, and appear likely to be higher.

ENGLISH WOOL.—The demand increases for English wool, and prices continue to advance.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The market remains very firm as to prices, and there is every prospect of its continuance, the manufacturers being all fully occupied in the execution of orders, no stocks of cloth accumulating, the stocks of all kinds of wool being exhausted, and the importation being chiefly limited to colonial wool, which is as yet small in quantity.

COTTON.—Although a fair extent of business has been transacted, the market has been dull and without animation; prices are about the same as last week. To-day 935 bales Madras and 500 Bengal were offered at public sale; with the exception of 80 fair Northern sold at 3¼d, they were all withdrawn or bought in above the market value. Sales of cotton wool from the 16th inst. to the 23rd inst. inclusive:—500 bales Surat, at 3½d to 4¼d for middling to good fair; 350 bales Madras, at 3¾d to 3¼d for middling to fair Western; 1,200 bales Bengal, at 3d to 3½d for ordinary to middling fair.

FLAX remains in the same quiet state.

HEMP.—Only a very small business done.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—Leather continues in cheerful demand, and we have this week to report some considerable sales, in all cases at fully the advanced prices of the past week. The supply of fresh leather at Leadenhall on Tuesday was much larger than that of the preceding week. For kips and calf skins there were many buyers, and there appeared a greater disposition to take large numbers of foreign butts. We have not any alteration to report in any article. The foreign raw goods at the public sale of last week were fully as buoyant as in the preceding week. The bulk of the sale was East India kips, which fully supported previous rates. A few Bahia hides—about 700—brought high prices: dry salted, 6¾d; dry, 7d. Of the 1,500 Singapore buffaloes offered, a few only were sold, at 3d to 3¾d. By private contract, the 1,000 salted Buenos Ayres hides, which we reported as remaining in stock at the end of the past month, have been sold, the heavy ox, 61 lbs, at 5d; the light ox, 47 lbs, 4¾d, 5 and 4 lb tare: these were good hides, but not well taken off. There is not now any stock of these hides remaining in first hands. A few hundreds have been sold from second hands this week at 5¼d.

TIMBER.—The wood market continues very buoyant, and the stock diminishes. Severe weather in the north of Europe retards the opening of the trade—meantime a large amount of business is doing in anticipation of arrival. Ship-building timber and staves are quoted at afair advance.

METALS.—Metals have all to a certain extent participated in the dullness that has generally prevailed lately. Copper is again firmer, and the demand recovering, with every appearance of higher prices even than the present. Tin is also very firm, notwithstanding several forced sales having been made in order to weaken the market. Lead very quiet without alteration in price. Iron—Manufacturers are fully employed at present prices. Scotch pigs were also held more firmly, although there is not much doing. Spelter is in fair request at current rates.

PROVISIONS

In Irish butter there has been a lively trade, and an advance of from 2s to 4s per cwt on a very middling article: the stock reduced to between 4,000 and 5,000 firkins. The small stock of Irish has had its influence on the inferior descriptions of foreign butter, enhancing the value 2s to 4s per cwt, and a brisk demand.

The bacon market very flat, the shippers not at present disposed to give way, the price of pigs leaving no margin for profit at a reduction on present rates.

Comparative Statement of Stocks and Deliveries.

	Butter. Stock.	Butter. Delivery.	Bacon. Stock.	Bacon. Deliveries.
1851	14,785	5,782	2,839	1,747
1852	24,328	4,590	2,219	2,119
1853	8,722	5,104	5,496	1,901

Arrivals for the Past Week.

Irish butter	1,817
Foreign do	5,606
Bale Bacon	3,777

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

MONDAY, March 21.—The supplies of country-killed meat continue good; those slaughtered in the metropolis, but moderate. On the whole, a full average business is doing.

FRIDAY, March 25.—The general demand ruled steady, at ur quotations.

At per stone by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	8	to 3	0	Mutton, inferior	3	6	to 3	8
Ditto middling	3	2	3	4	— middling	3	10	4	2
Prime large	3	4	3	6	— prime	4	4	4	8
Prime small	3	6	3	8	Large pork	2	10	3	4
Veal	3	2	4	6	Small pork	3	6	4	2

Lambs, 5s to 6s 2d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, March 21.—During last week the imports of foreign stock into London were seasonably good, the total arrivals having amounted to 2,488 head. In the corresponding period in 1852 they comprised 1,726; and in 1851, 2,134 head. The imports into London last week were—Beasts, 615; sheep, 1,877; calves, 296.

To-day's market was but moderately supplied with foreign stock, the general quality of which was inferior.

There was a decided falling off in the arrivals of home-fed beasts fresh up this morning, and there was no improvement in their weight. The beef trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the quotations, and a good clearance was effected without difficulty. The primest Scots sold readily at 4s 2d per 8 lbs.

From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 1,460 Scots and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 600 Herefords, runts, Devons, shorthorns, &c.; and from Scotland, 650 horned and polled Scots. The remainder of the supply was derived from abroad and the neighbourhood of the metropolis.

We were again very scantily supplied with all breeds of sheep; hence, the sale for that description of stock was very firm, at a further rise in the currencies of quite 2d per 8 lbs. The primest old Downs, in the wool, realised 5s 4d, in some instances 5s 6d per 8 lbs; out of the wool, 4s 4d per 8 lbs, at which the whole changed hands.

The few Dorset lambs in the market sold at from 5s 4d to 6s per 8 lbs.

Prime small calves sold steadily, at a slight advance in the quotations; otherwise, the veal trade was in a sluggish state.

Pigs—the supply of which was moderate—sold at full quotations.

SUPPLIES.

	March 24, 1851.	March 22, 1852.	March 21, 1853.
Beasts	3,692	3,859	4,046
Sheep	18,270	23,070	17,030
Calves	119	155	192
Pigs	310	380	220

FRIDAY, March 25.—This being what is called the great lamb market, the show of most breeds was seasonably good, and in fair average condition. Notwithstanding that the attendance of butchers was tolerably extensive, the lamb trade, owing to the prevailing cold weather, was in a very inactive state. Dorsets sold at from 5s 4d to 6s, and prime Downs 5s 10d to 6s 6d per 8 lbs. Beasts, the supply of which was moderate, realised Monday's advance; but the demand for them was not to say active. We had a fair inquiry for sheep, at full quotations. The few calves and pigs on offer changed hands, at late figures.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beasts	3	0	to 3	2	Inferior sheep	4	0	to 4	2
Second quality do	3	4	3	6	Second quality sheep	4	4	4	6
Prime large oxen	3	8	3	10	Prime Coarse-woolled do	4	10	5	0
Prime Scots, &c.	4	0	4	2	Southdowns	5	2	5	4
Large coarse calves	3	4	4	2	Ditto out of the wool	0	0	0	0
Prime small do	4	4	4	1	Large hogs	2	10	3	2
Sucking Calves	21	0	25	0	Small porkers	3	6	4	0
Lambs	5	4	6	0	Quarter old Pigs	19	0	24	0

Total supply at market:—Beasts, 330; sheep, 6,800; calves, 140; pigs 90. Foreign supply—Beasts, 140; sheep, 350; calves, 90.

HOP MARKETS.

BOROUGH, Monday, March 21.—The few prime hops on offer command late rates, but the business doing is limited. Old hops have been more inquired for. Mid and East Kents, 90s to 160s; Weald of Kents, 90s to 130s; Sussex pockets, 95s to 115s.

POTATO MARKET.

SOUTHWARK, Monday, March 21.—Since our last report there have been few arrivals coastwise or by rail, but a fair supply from foreign. The following are this day's quotations:—York Regents, 110s to 150s; Lincolnshire ditto, 90s to 120s; Scotch ditto, 100s to 120s; ditto reds, 90s to 100s; French whites, 95s to 110s per ton.

SOUTHWARK, March 24.—There is little or no change at this market since our last quotations. The arrivals of home-grown potatoes have been very limited, but of foreign they have been liberal. York Regents, from 140s to 160s; Kent and Essex ditto, 120s to 140s; Kent and Essex Snows, 100s to 120s; ditto middlings, 70s to 80s; Scotch Regents, 120s to 140s; Scotch Cups, 100s to 110s; Foreign, 120s to 130s per ton.

HAY MARKETS—THURSDAY.

PORTMAN.—Old meadow hay, 86s to 94s; inferior ditto, 75s to 80s; old clover, 90s to 96s; inferior ditto, 80s to 88s; wheat straw, 30s to 35s per load of 36 trusses.

SMITHFIELD.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 88s to 90s; inferior ditto, 65s to 70s; superior clover, 98s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 75s; straw, 26s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

WHITECHAPEL.—The supply at this market to-day was moderate. There was a brisk demand for superior kinds, but for inferior sorts the sale was dull at the following quotations:—Old hay, from 85s to 90s; new ditto, 75s to 80s; best clover, 100s to 110s; inferior ditto, 80s to 90s; straw, 28s to 35s per load.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, March 21.—Buddle's West Hartley 16s 9d—Burnhope 16s 6d—Carr's Hartley 16s 6d—Holywell 18s—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 16s 3d—Longridge's West Hartley 16s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 16s 6d—Sidney's Hartley 16s 6d—Walker Primrose 16s 6d—West Hartley 16s 6d—Wylam 17s 3d—Willington Hartley 16s. Wall's-end:—Gosforth 18s—Harton 18s—Killingworth East 17s—Northumberland 17s—Northumberland East 16s 6d—Riddell 18s—Eden Main 19s—Bell 19s—Belmont 19s—Hetton 20s—Stewart's 20s—Harvey Wylam, unscreened, 16s—Hough Hall 18s 6d—South Hartlepool 19s 3d—South Kelloe 18s 6d—Whitworth 16s 9d—Clavering Tees 17s—St Helen's Tees 17s—Tees 20s—Woodhouse Close 17s—Derwentwater Hartley 16s 6d—Fothergill's Aberdare 22s 6d. Ships at market, 69; sold, 59; unsold, 10.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—Bate's West Hartley, 16s—Buddle's West Hartley 16s 9d—Carr's Hartley 16s 6d—Longridge's West Hartley 17s—North Percy Hartley 16s—Ravensworth West Hartley 16s 6d—Tanfield Moor Bates 16s 6d—Tyne Main 16s 6d—Victoria Main 17s—Walker Primrose 16s 6d—West Hartley 16s 9d—Willington Hartley 16s 6d. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 18s 9d—Gibson 17s 9d—Gosforth 18s 3d—Harton 18s 3d—Hebburn 17s 9d—Hedley 18s 3d—Killingworth East 16s 9d—Lawson 17s 6d—Morrison 18s 6d—Northumberland 17s—Northumberland East 16s 9d—Riddell 18s 3d—Eden Main 19s 3d—Hetton and Lyons mixed 19s 6d—Hettons Lyons 19s 6d—Belmont 19s—Braddyll 19s 6d—Hetton 20s—Lambton 19s 9d—Lumley 18s 9d—Pensher 18s 9d—Richmund 19s—Russell's Hetton 19s 9d—Stewart's 20s—Whitwell 17s 6d—Cassop 15s—Hartlepool 19s 9d—Whitworth 16s 9d—Backhouse 18s 6d—Richardson's Tees 17s 3d—South Durham 18s 3d—Tees 20s—Woodhouse Close 17s 3d—Anthracite Steam 28s. Ships at market, 126; sold, 117; unsold, 9.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL. FRIDAY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The market has been exceedingly active this week, and sales have been made to a good extent, including some parcels for forward delivery. For all kinds advanced prices may be quoted, and from the great scarcity of stocks of all descriptions there is every prospect that they will be higher.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

AMSTERDAM, March 21.

COFFEE.—The market remains firm, with a demand for almost every description.

DYES, &c.—Indigo remains firm. Cochineal is more in favour and higher prices are asked. Spirits of Turpentine—Prices very firm.

TEA with a good demand for home trade.

SPICES.—The intelligence received by the overland mail respecting a fearful earthquake on the Island of Banda, and resulting in the destruction of a good deal of the nutmeg plantations, influenced materially the prices of these articles, and caused an advance of 30c on both nutmegs and mace.

PETERSBURG, March 12.

BRISTLES having begun to arrive, purchases are making.

CORN.—Last week a few thousand chetwerts wheat were taken at 24½ ro, and about 30,000 chets oats, for July and August delivery, at 10.85 co.

DEALS.—Without transactions.

FLAX.—Since a re-sale (some ten days since) of about 300 tons first and second dealers' flax, at 120, 105, and 95, and a purchase of about 85 tons 12-head and 50 tons 9-head, of a minor dealer at 125 and 105 ro (probably for France), nothing has been done, the dealers being up the country. About 200 tons codilla were at the same time taken at 34 ro, and 80 tons tow, at 86 and 70 ro for 1st and 2nd sort. There is no doubt the growth of the crop was very superior, and much of the flax will prove so, both in colour and hard, but a good deal has been injured by the early winter, and proves weak.

HEMP.—Transactions have been trifling, and it is steady: for 50 tons by rail, 93 ro has been paid. The continual thaws and rain in the interior are reported to have damaged much on its way to the rivers.

LINSEED.—After the large purchases a week ago, fully 25,000 chets, at 28 to 28½ for Morshansk at hand, and 28 to 30½ for lower Volga seeds for June and August delivery. The purchases on the spot and on contract are estimated at 260,000 to 270,000 chets, and the total supply at about 425,000 chets.

TALLOW has followed the London advices: hardly a transaction has taken place the last few days, and the quotations are nearly nominal, neither buyers nor sellers pressing.

The Gazette.

Friday, March 18.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Linklater and Toulmin, Great St Helen's, wine merchants—Linklater, Toulmin, and Co., Wapping, provision merchants; as far as regards A. Toulmin—Kershaw and Tetlow, Oldham, cotton manufacturers—Smith and Garner, Liverpool, fancy biscuit manufacturers—Davison and Woodhouse, Woolwich, brewers—Tukes and Co., Fenchurch street, and York, wholesale tea dealers; as far as regards J. H. Tuke—W. and C. Shepherd, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, confectioners—Crosby and Compton, Christ Church, Old Jewry, attorneys—Wood, M'Rae, and Ashworth, Tottington Lower end, Lancashire, engravers to calico printers; as far as regards G. Ashworth—J. and T Worsley, Macclesfield, bootmakers—Goddard and Ray, Rotherhithe, coal merchants—Emmerson and Boden, Derby, painters—Wheeler and Woodgate, Wantage and Ilsley, Berkshire, mercers—Featherstone and Weeks, Bromley, Kent, ironmongers—Clayton and Birch, Maidstone, linendrapers—Williams and Jones, Basinghall street, woollen warehousemen—Rowe and Turle, Taunton, woollendrapers—Dale, Matthews, and Dale, Chiswell street, auctioneers—Harris, Day, and Co., Queen street, Cheapside, wholesale stationers—Bennett and Bream, Norwich, grocers—Inston and Loxton, Manchester, joiners—Astill and Selby, Nottingham, ironmongers—Freeman and Lawrence, Manchester, general Manchester warehousemen—Yonge and Gill, Strand, attorneys—Griffiths and Chapman, Liverpool, milliners—The Hull Grease and Oil Company, Kingston-upon-Hull—Graves and Co, Liverpool, saddlers—The Gallery of Illustration, Regent street; as far as regards J. Absolon—Oswald, Stevenson, and Co., Glasgow and Manchester, cotton yarn agents—Sime and Co., Galashiels, manufacturers.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

J. Reid, Huddersfield, merchant—a first and second div of 5s and 2s, and Monday or Tuesday, at Mr Hope's, Leeds.

R. Hadland, St Helen's, Lancashire, glass manufacturer—a first div of 4s 8d, on Wednesday, March 30, or any subsequent Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

J. Deane, Liverpool, chymist—second div of 10d, any Wednesday, at Mr Morgan's, Liverpool.

W. Hornby, Kirkdale, joiner,—second div of 9s 10d, any Wednesday, at Mr Turner's, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. F. Brard, late of Glasgow, cotton spinner.

A. M'Naughtan, Portree, Island of Skye, merchant.

Tuesday, March 22.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Sidney, Wells, and Mandnell, Ludgate hill, City, tea dealers; as far as regards J. Mandnell—Mandnell and Co., and Sidney and Mandnell, Bristol, tea dealers—Nobles and Hoare, Cornwall road, Lambeth, colour manufacturers; as far as regards B. W. Noble—A. and J. Fernie, Sheffield, drapers—Brereton and Eardley, Manchester, carvers and gilders—Brooke and Co., Huddersfield, woolstaplers—Lee and Co., London, ship agents—Taylor and Binns, Kirkby, Malhamdale, cotton spinners—Wilson and Harrop, Manchester, woollen merchants—Sutcliffe, Rawson, and Co., Bradford, cotton spinners—Parr and Lewin, Birmingham, jewellers—The Soho Patent Tube Company, Soho, near Birmingham—Britalin and Co., Birmingham, brass founders—Taylor, Walton, and Maberley, Upper Gower street and Ivy lane, booksellers; as far as regards J. Taylor—Derrington, Mossley, and Chadwick, Manchester, patentees of improvements in cocks; as far as regards J. Chadwick—Poole and Steele, Frome Selwood, attorneys-at-law—J. and J. Dungey, Chatham and Gillingham, tea dealers—Ritchie and Haycraft, Greenwich, timber merchants—Barry and Murray, Liverpool, architects—J. and T. Cressley, Bury, Lancashire, joiners—Richardson and Bisey, Peterborough and Fletton, ale brewers—Eglinton and Son, Glasgow, merchants.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Lane, Hastings, Sussex, plumber.
James Rogerson Hunt, Great Marlow, Buckinghamshire, tailor.
Robert Bond, Mitre court, Hatton garden, wine merchant.
James Horder, late of Wimborne, Dorsetshire, market gardener.
Thomas Ballard, Southwick place, Paddington, apothecary,
Thomas Thorne, jun., Hastings, Sussex, plasterer.
Henry Butt, Mortimer street, Cavendish square, linendraper.
George Augustus Eades, Portsea, grocer.
John Hegben Rolfe, Faversham, Kent, hosier.
Richard Henry Davie, Wellington, Somersetshire, money scrivener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Cowan, Patton, and Co., Port Glasgow, tanners.
S. C. Johnston, Edinburgh, tavern keeper.
J. Douglas, Glasgow, carrier.
W. Grosset, Chirnside, Berwickshire, joiner.

Gazette of Last Night.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Butt, linendraper, Mortimer street, Cavendish square.
Mary Anne Downes, draper and clothier, Norwich.
William Martin, tailor, Crouch street, Colchester.
Donald Sinclair, apothecary, Bath place, Peckham.
Robert Liddell, saddler, Doncaster.
Rebecca Allen, innkeeper, Alfreton.
George Hennet, railway contractor, Duke street, Westminster.
Henry Fisher, tailor, Nottingham.
Thomas Hamblet, George Warren, and Nathaniel William Dobeson, glass manufacturers, Brotherton, Yorkshire.

The Railway Monitor.

CALLS FOR MARCH.

Railways	Date when due.	Amount per Share. Already paid. £ s d	Called. £ s d	Number of Shares.	Total. £ s d
*Dijon to Besançon	5 ...	5 0 0 ...	2 0 0 ...	33,200 ...	66,400
Great Northern, New 4½ and 10 Scrip	31 ...	2 10 0 ...	2 10 0 ...	81,000 ...	202,500
Lancashire and Yorkshire Fifths	31 ...	15 0 0 ...	1 0 0 ...	126,819 ...	126,819
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Pref. 1st 2d Al.	5 ...	9 0 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	25,779 ...	77,337
Total					473,056

* The amount called by foreign companies is 66,400*l*, but the holdings of English proprietors are not known.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, March 21.—The railway market was extremely heavy in the morning, and prices showed a general depression, but there was a slight tendency to reaction towards the close of business. The operations in the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies were limited, and quotations, although dull, did not experience any great decline. Australian Agricultural Company left off 101 103; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6¼ to ⅝ pm; British American Land, 61 to 63; Van Diemen's Land, 23½ to 24½; South Australian, 51 to 53; North British Australian, 1⅞ to ¼ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅞ to ¼ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1¼ to ⅜; Australasian Coal Mining, ⅜ to ½ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 75 to 77; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 93; Oriental Bank, 56½ to 57½; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 4⅜ to 5 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2⅛ to ¼ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 1¾ to 2½ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 2¼ to ½ pm; Port Philip, 1¼ to ½ pm; Colonial Gold, 2⅝ to ¾ pm; Australian, par to 1 pm; and Crystal Palace, ¼ to ⅜ pm.

TUESDAY, March 22.—The railway market was better to-day, and prices closed with an appearance of firmness. The shares of the Royal Danish Railway were allotted, and some considerable transactions took place at 2 premium. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies, there was an increased business, quotations generally having recovered from the depression of yesterday. Australian Agricultural left off 102 to 105; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6¼ to ⅝ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 23½ to 24½; South Australian, 52½ to 53½; British American Land, 67 to 69; Nova Scotia Mining, 1⅜ to ⅝ pm; Australasian Coal Mining, ⅜ to ½ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 76 to 77; Bank of Australasia, 92 to 94; London Chartered of Australia, 4⅜ to 5 pm; English, Scottish and Australian, 2¼ to ½ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2 to ¼ pm; Oriental Bank, 57 to 58; North British Australian Investment Australia, 2 to ¼ pm; Oriental Bank, 57 to 58; North British Australian Investment 1½ to ⅝ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 1⅝ to ¼ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 2¾ to 3 pm; Colonial Gold, 2¼ to ½ pm; Port Philip, ⅝ to ¾ pm; Australasian, ⅝ to 1 pm; Australian, par to 1 pm; and Crystal Palace, 1⅛ to ¼ pm.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.—The railway market was steady to-day, and no great alteration took place in prices, business generally having been limited. Royal Danish Railway shares advanced from 2 to 3 pm, at which price several transactions took place. The closing quotation was 2½ to 3 pm. In the Australian land, bank, and mining securities, the operations were less active, and quotations in some cases showed heaviness. Australian Agricultural left off 100 to 105; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6¼ to ⅝ pm; Van Diemen's Land, 23 to 24; South Australian Land, 52 to 54; North British American Land, 64 to 66; North British Australian, 1⅝ to ¼ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 2 to ¼ pm; Nova Scotia Mining, 1⅜ to ⅝ pm; Australasian Coal Mining, ⅜ to ½ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 76 to 77; Bank of Australasia, 92½ to 93½; London Chartered of Australia, 4⅜ to 5 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian Bank, 2¼ to ½ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2 to ¼ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 2½ to ⅝ pm; Port Philip, ½ to ⅝ pm; Colonial Gold, 2½ to ½ pm; Australian, par to 1 pm; Australasian, ⅜ to 1⅛ pm; Crystal Palace, 1¼ to ½ pm.

THURSDAY, March 24.—The railway market was without particular alteration, but prices on the average were well supported. Royal Danish Railway shares ranged during the day between 2½ to 3 premium, and the last quotation was 2⅞ to 3⅛. In the shares of the Australian land, bank, and mining companies, there was a fair amount of business. Those of the Oriental Bank improved on the result of the meeting which took place to-day. Australian Agricultural left off 101 to 104; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6¼ to ⅝ pm; British American Land, 65 to 67; North British Australian, 1⅝ to ¼ pm; Scottish Australian Investment, 2 to ½ pm; Union Bank of Australia, 76 to 77; Bank of Australasia, 92½ to 93½; Oriental Bank, 58½ to 59½; London Chartered of Australia, 4⅝ to 5 pm; English, Scottish, and Australian, 2¼ to ½ pm; Bank of India, China, and Australia, 2 to ½ pm; Nova Scotia, 1⅝ to ⅞; Australasian Coal Mining, ⅜ to ½ pm; Great Nugget Vein, 2½ to ⅝; Port Philip, ½ to ⅝ pm; Colonial Gold, 2½ to ¾ pm; Australian, par to 1 pm; Australasian, 1 to 1⅛ pm; Crystal Palace, ½ to ⅝ pm; and North of Europe Steam, par to ½ pm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE.—The first report of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the law of divorce has been issued. The commissioners having considered the law of divorce in its different bearings, thus sum briefly the alterations and improvements which they think may be made in it with prudence and safety. The suggestions are:—"That the distinction between divorce *a mensa et thoro* and divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* shall still be maintained. That the grounds for a divorce *a mensa et thoro* shall be conjugal infidelity and gross cruelty. That wilful desertion shall either be also a ground for divorces *a mensa et thoro* or else shall entitle the abandoned wife to obtain from her husband a proper maintenance by way of alimony. That divorce *a mensa et thoro* may be obtained by the wife for the abovementioned causes as well as by the husband. That divorces *a vinculo* shall be allowed for adultery, and for adultery only. That divorces *a vinculo* shall only be granted on the suit of the husband, and not (as a general rule) on the suit of the wife. That the wife however, may also apply for a divorce *a vinculo* in cases of aggravated enormity, such as incest or bigamy. That recrimination, connivance, and condonation shall, if proved, be deemed and treated as bars to the suit. That recrimination shall include any of the grounds for which divorces may be obtained *a mensa et thoro*. That the existing mode of obtaining a divorce *a vinculo* shall no longer be continued. That a verdict at law, and an ecclesiastical sentence, shall not be considered as preliminary conditions which must be complied with before it can be obtained. That a new tribunal shall be constituted to try all questions of divorce. That all matrimonial questions also, which are now determined in the ecclesiastical courts, shall be transferred to the same tribunal. That this tribunal shall consist of a Vice-Chancellor, a common law judge, and a judge of the ecclesiastical courts. That the party who seeks a divorce, whether it be a divorce *a mensa et thoro*, or a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, shall pledge his belief to the truth of the case, and that there is no collusion between himself and his wife. That the evidence shall be oral, and taken down in the presence of the parties. That in general the process, practice, and pleading shall conform to the process, practice, and pleading of the Court of Chancery, as recently improved; with such additions as may be beneficially derived from the ecclesiastical system. That the rules of evidence shall be the same as those which prevail in the temporal courts of the kingdom. That the judges shall have the power of examining the parties, and also of ordering any witness to be produced who in their opinion may throw light on the question. That the court shall be intrusted with a large discretion in prescribing whether and what provision shall be made to the wife, in adjusting the rights which she and her husband may respectively have in each other's property, and in providing for the guardianship and maintenance of the children. That there shall be only one appeal from the decree of the court, and that the appeal shall be carried to the House of Lords."

THE AUSTRALIAN.—A parliamentary paper which has just been issued contains the reports of the surveyors on the vessels of the

General Screw Steam Company and Australian Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company. The report of Mr T. Waterman to Sir Baldwin Walker, of this survey on the Australian, belonging to the latter company, states he surveyed the vessel on the 28th and 29th of May, 1852, in the river Thames, and that he "found this vessel built in a substantial manner, and fitted and equipped with stores and furniture complete, and in every respect fitting to convey the mails between this country and Australia, in accordance with the terms of the contract with this company, excepting tonnage, armament, and lightning conductors." From the form of questions filled up by the surveyor, it appears that the Australian was built at Dumbarton, from the draught of Mr W. Denny, for the company, and was launched in February, last year. Her engines, which are of 300 horse-power, were constructed by Messrs Tullock and Denny, and she is fitted with a two-bladed screw. The rate of speed at four trials in the Lower Hope, with and against tide, was 9·91 knots. The number of revolutions per minute being, when deep, 27½; whilst the engines required 20 cwt of coals per hour. The total complement of officers, according to this report, is 11; of men, 50; engineers, 4; stokers, 18; total, 83. The boats were six in number, including two life-boats, the whole being capable of carrying 180 persons. The mail room is reported as being fitted complete. The Australian is not fitted for guns, and consequently would require considerable alteration to be armed for war. On the 31st May, 1852, Mr Robert Hughes also reported to the surveyor of the navy that he had surveyed the Australian, and that during the trial the working and general performance of the engines, boilers, &c., were very satisfactory. He also adds that "the engines are of the nominal power of 300 horses, and fitted throughout in a strong and substantial manner; and further, that the whole is, in his opinion, in accordance with the terms of the contract, and in every respect good and fit for the above service."

DANISH RAILWAY.—An extension of the railway system from Hamburg, through the mainland of Denmark, to the northernmost port of that kingdom, has long been planned, and the terms on which the first section of the line is to be introduced are now published. This section is to consist of sixty-nine miles, which will constitute the most important part of the whole work. At present there is a line from Hamburg through Holstein to the frontier of Schleswig, and the sixty-nine miles proposed will comprise an extension of the communication through Schleswig to the Baltic port of Flensburg—a distance of about thirty-five miles—and a junction line of about thirty-four miles to the port of Tonning, on the German Ocean. By the transit from sea to sea thus to be opened up across the narrowest part of Denmark, 500 miles of dangerous navigation will be saved in the passage from London to St Petersburg, Stockholm, Dantzic, and Stettin, as well as to Copenhagen, Elsinore, and all the other ports of the Danish islands, and the arrangements in conjunction with the North of Europe Steam Company will enable the Baltic to be reached in about 32 hours, Copenhagen in 48, and Hamburg in 36. With regard to the probable results of the enterprise, it is stated that the Holstein (Kiel and Altona) Railway, of which the proposed line is to be a continuation, realised last year upwards of 7 per cent., although it cost 9,700*l* per mile, and, as the entire cost of the present one is not to exceed 7,500*l* per mile, while its influence on commerce will in every respect be much more important, a higher and more rapidly increasing rate of return is relied upon. The calculation of the promoters as to the revenue immediately to be obtained from all sources amounts to 10 or 12 per cent.; but, in order to reduce the position of the shareholders to a certainty, an arrangement has been made by the contractors, Messrs Peto, Betts, and Brassey, to lease the line from the date of opening for 14 years, paying the shareholders a *minimum* rent of 6 per cent., and dividing equally with them the profits beyond that amount. 5 per cent. is likewise to be allowed on all payments till the opening of the line; and, as a security for the general performance of these conditions, the contractors are to deposit 100,000*l* in the hands of three trustees—the Earl of Yarborough, Mr Glyn, and Mr Ricardo. The undertaking is to be completed within 15 months, and the concession from the King of Denmark, which is in perpetuity, embraces a clause against the establishment of any competing lines for a period of 100 years. The title of the company will be the Royal Danish Railway.—*Times.*

PROSECUTION OF UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS.—On Thursday night a public meeting was held in the National hall, Holborn, Mr J. Watson in the chair, to express an opinion on the recent prosecution of Mr Truelove by the Stamp-office, for vending an unstamped newspaper called the *Potteries Free Press*. Mr Collett addressed the meeting at considerable length, contending that the prosecution was unjust, because one-sided: for whilst the poor man's penny paper was pounced upon, the high-priced unstamped papers, such as the *Athenæum, Builder, Legal Times and Observer, Racing Times, Journal of the Society of Arts, Dickens's Household Words*, and other unstamped publications as much within the description of a newspaper as the *Potteries Free Press*, were permitted to go unscathed. He concluded by moving a resolution condemning the revival of the prosecutions of the vendors of cheap publications, as contrary to the expressed wish of Government for the spread of knowledge and education amongst the people. Mr Wilks seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr Finlen, a "Free Press Union" was formed, to agitate for the repeal of the newspaper stamp, and until that was accomplished to force the Government officials to prosecute the high as well as the low-priced unstamped publications. The meeting having adopted a petition to Parliament for the repeal of the duty on paper, the newspaper stamps, and advertisement duties, passed a vote of thanks to the chairman and separated.

A SPLENDID GAS-LIGHT.—While men were boring on the Dalziel estate at Motherwell, for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the strata beneath, at fifty fathoms depth a great gush of hydrogen gas occurred; by some unexplained means it ignited at the surface, and a jet of flame was produced forty feet high. Even when the hole had been partially plugged up, and water collected round it, the flame still ascended to twelve or fifteen feet, with a diameter of from four to six feet. Of course this magnificent illumination attracts thousands of the curious to the spot.

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles from Jan. 1 to March 19, 1852-53, showing the Stock on hand on March 19 in each year. FOR THE PORT OF LONDON

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported 1852 tons	Imported 1853 tons	Duty paid 1852 tons	Duty paid 1853 tons	Stock 1852 tons	Stock 1853 tons
West India	16,121	8,335	18,900	16,414	10,669	6,948
East India	15,688	10,576	12,132	13,066	26,933	19,710
Mauritius	8,925	6,285	5,109	6,652	9,850	4,975
Foreign	...	...	6,586	6,004	...	...
	34,794	25,196	42,727	42,136	47,492	31,633
Foreign Sugar			Exported			
Cheribon, Siam, & Manilla	2,792	1,358	555	881	7,089	6,315
Havana	335	1,577	2,762	643	12,115	11,656
Porto Rico	645	...	532	793	3,325	861
Brazil	648	2,886	1,788	1,180	11,087	8,993
	4,420	5,821	5,657	3,497	33,616	27,825

PRICE OF SUGARS.—The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties:—

	s	d	
From the British Possessions in America	25	11½	per cwt.
— Mauritius	26	8½	—
— East Indies	27	10½	—
The average price of the three is	26	8	—

MOLASSES.	Imported		Duty paid		Stock	
West India	763	199	2,337	1,049	3,284	943

RUM.

	Imported 1852 gal	Imported 1853 gal	Exported 1852 gal	Exported 1853 gal	Home Consump. 1852 gal	Home Consump. 1853 gal	Stock 1852 gal	Stock 1853 gal
W. India	352,050	251,730	142,878	265,320	259,740	283,590	1,323,045	979,200
E. India	64,710	24,120	83,070	27,315	37,350	3,105	187,650	134,730
Foreign	1,890	16,380	6,345	9,950	2,340	...	95,850	83,160
	448,650	292,230	232,290	302,625	299,430	286,695	1,606,545	1,197,090

COCOA.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	3,120	1,453	499	549	5,472	6,923	13,721	17,545
Foreign	2,846	2,811	865	1,182	1,041	522	5,836	5,398
	5,966	4,264	1,364	1,731	6,513	7,345	19,557	22,943

COFFEE.—Cwts.

Br. Plant	34	318	366	886	2,344	2,876	7,678	7,642
Ceylon	14,737	14,660	9,680	8,510	35,851	40,795	166,177	196,493
Total BP.	14,771	15,178	9,446	9,396	38,675	43,671	173,855	204,135
Mocha	898	3,727	273	1,228	4,446	4,437	8,998	15,882
Foreign EI.	2,207	529	1,090	430	2,121	2,036	12,201	10,277
Malabar	...	...	1	...	121	429	463	1,323
St Domingo	...	2,718	21	48	3	614	2,842	4,904
Hav. & P Rico	...	...	540	67	139	771	4,221	7,128
Brazil	13,628	13,873	6,226	2,133	8,531	14,963	49,573	48,580
African	...	...	...	...	...	253	534	278
Total For.	16,730	20,847	8,061	3,906	15,361	23,508	78,931	88,372
Grand tot.	31,501	36,025	17,507	13,302	53,436	67,179	252,786	292,507

RICE.								
British EI.	Tons 2,706	Tons 2,722	Tons 2,651	Tons 811	Tons 4,088	Tons 4,464	Tons 14,139	Tons 12,762
Foreign EI.	238	370	97	28	298	193	1,096	1,753
Total	2,944	3,092	2,749	839	4,386	4,587	15,235	14,455
PEPPER	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	45	80	...	3	38	65	162	115
Black	45	565	70	386	240	424	1,508	1,970
	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs	Pkgs
NUTMEGS	263	368	67	26	399	174	981	1,280
Do. Wild	...	...	...	...	13	8	573	564
CAS. LIG.	711	226	631	726	154	359	1,148	850
CINNAMON	1,996	1,054	1,328	999	161	124	4,000	3,525
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	4,561	5,627	3,020	5,253	1,171	813	2,570	4,632

Raw Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c.

COCHINEAL	Serons 1,522	Serons 1,226	Serons ...	Serons ...	Serons 2,505	Serons 2,749	Serons 8,097	Serons 11,240
LAC DYE	chests 262	chests 1,755	chests ...	chests ...	chests 869	chests 1,318	chests 7,052	chests 10,125
LOGWOOD	tons 1,081	tons 312	tons ...	tons ...	tons 1,075	tons 589	tons 1,215	tons 150
FUSTIC	184	273	...	...	238	1,148	1,410	550

INDIGO.

East India	chests 1,603	chests 2,748	chests ...	chests ...	chests 6,918	chests 6,100	chests 24,146	chests 25,772
Spanish	serons 953	serons 454	serons ...	serons ...	serons 244	serons 680	serons 928	serons 1,195

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of Potass	tons 1,302	tons 1,747	tons ...	tons ...	tons 2,010	tons 2,712	tons 1,686	tons 2,718
Nitrate of Soda	1,050	212	...	...	617	235	640	99

COTTON.

American	bags 259	bags 185	bags ...	bags ...	bags 50	bags 474	bags 327	bags 388
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	31	82	51
East India	1,921	25,004	...	...	10,775	11,369	41,367	59,611
Liverpl., all kinds	365,092	604,935	56,690	22,570	429,510	365,340	302,550	734,840
Total	367,272	630,125	56,690	22,570	440,335	377,214	344,266	834,890

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

☞ *The prices in the following lists are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.*

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add Five per cent to duties, on spirits, tallow, sugar, oatmeals, timber.

Ashes *duty free*

First sort Pot, U.S.	p cwt	27s 6d	27s 6d
Montreal		27 0	27 6
First sort Pearl, U.S.		28 0	28 6
Montreal		28 0	28 6

Cocoa *duty B.P. 1d p lb. Per 2d.*

West India	per cwt	30 0	43 0
Guayaquil		34 0	35 0
Brazil		25 0	28 0

Coffee *duty 3d p lb*

Jamaica, good middling to fine	*bond*, p cwt	60 0	90 0
fine ord to mid		50 0	58 0
Berbice and Demerara		0 0	0 0
Mocha, garbled		68 0	78 0
ungarbled		46 0	63 0
Ceylon, native, ord to gd		47 6	49 0
plantation, good mid. to fine		62 0	80 0
fine ord. to middling		52 0	61 0
Cheribon & Batavia, yel.		49 0	52 0
pale and mixed		44 0	46 0
Sumatra and Padang		41 0	44 0
Madras and Tellicherry		44 0	60 0
Malabar and Mysore		42 0	47 0
St Domingo		44 0	46 0
Brazil, ord to fine ord		38 0	44 6
fine fine ord to gd mid		45 0	56 0
Costa Rica		46 0	80 0
Havana and Cuba, mid. to fine		58 0	65 0
fine and fine fine ord		46 0	54 0
ord and good ord		40 0	45 0
Porto Rico & La Guayra		46 0	65 0

Cotton *duty free*

Surat	per lb	0 3½	0 4½
Bengal		0 3	0 3½
Madras		0 3½	0 4½
Pernam		0 0	0 0
Bowed Georgia		0 5½	0 6
New Orleans		0 0	0 0
Demerara		0 0	0 0
St Domingo		0 0	0 0
Egyptian		0 0	0 0
Smyrna		0 0	0 0

Drugs & Dyes *duty free*

COCHINEAL			
Honduras silver	p lb	3 10	4 3
black		4 6	5 8
Mexican silver		3 10	3 11
black		4 2	4 9
LAC DYE			
D T		2 0	2 4
B Mizmpore		1 10	1 11
TURMERIC			
Bengal	p cwt	11 6	13 6
Java and Madras		10 0	12 6
China		0 0	0 0
TERRA JAPONICA			
Catch		23 6	24 0
Gambier		24 0	25 0

Dyewoods *duty free*

	£ s	£ s
BRAZIL WOOD	p ton	0 0 0 0
CAMWOOD		18 0 28 15
FUSTIC, Cuba		9 10 10 0
Jamaica		5 10 6 0
Savanilla		3 0 3 10
St Domingo		3 0 0 0
Zante		7 0 9 0
LOGWOOD, Campeachy		7 5 7 10
Honduras		5 10 5 15
Jamaica		5 5 5 10
St Domingo		3 15 4 0
NICARAGUA WOOD		
Lima		16 10 17 15
solid		10 0 15 0
small and middling		8 0 12 0
RED SAUNDERS		5 5 5 15
SAPAN WOOD, Bimas		0 0 0 0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, *duty 25s p cwt, i*		s	s
new		0 0	0 0
old		0 0	0 0
Barbary sweet, in bond		2 10	2 12
bitter	nom.	0 0	0 0
Currants, *duty 15s per cwt*			
Zante & Cephal. new		1 13	3 0
old		2 7	3 15
Patras, old		2 10	3 5
Figs *duty 15s per cwt*			
Turkey, new, p cwt	*d p*	2 5	2 10
Spanish		0 0	0 0
Plums *duty 20s per cwt*			
French	per cwt *d p*	0 0	0 0
Imperial cartoon, new		0 0	0 0
Prunes, *duty 7s*, new	*d p*	1 10	1 11
Raisins *duty 15s per cwt*			
Denia, new, p cwt	*d p*	1 9	1 12
Valentia, new		1 14	2 3
Smyrna, black		1 12	1 15
red and Eleme		1 16	2 6
Sultana, new, nom		3 0	3 5
Muscatel, new		3 7	4 10

Flax *duty free*

		£ s	£ s
Riga, P T R	perton	42 0	65 0
St Petersburgh	12 head	0 0	0 0
	9 head	0 0	0 0
Friesland		35 0	52 0

Hemp *duty free*

St Petersburgh, clean. new	per ton	39 0	0 0
outshot		38 0	0 0
half cleaned		37 0	0 0
Riga, Rhine		40 10	0 0
Manilla, *free*		43 0	46 6
East Indian Sunn		0 0	0 0
Jute		15 0	18 0

Hides—Ox & Cow, per lb

		s	d	s	d
B A and M Vld. dry		0	5	0	8
Do. & B Grande, salted		0	5	0	5½
Brazil, dry		0	4	0	5½
dry salted		0	3	0	4½
salted		0	3½	0	4
Rio, dry		0	5	0	7
Lima & Valparaiso, dry		0	5½	0	6½
Cape, salted		0	3	0	4½
New South Wales		0	3	0	3½
New York		0	0	0	0
East India		0	4	0	9½
Kips, Russia, dry		0	5	0	9½
S America Horse, p hide		0	0	8	2
German	do	0	0	0	0

Indigo *duty free*

Bengal	per lb	5 3	7 8
Oude		3 0	6 8
Madras		2 0	5 3
Kurpah		3 0	6 8
Manilla		0 0	0 0
Spanish		3 0	5 11
Caracca		0 0	0 0

Leather, per lb

Crop Hides	30 to 45 lb	0 10	1 1
do.	30 65	0 11	1 3
English Butts	16 24	1 1	1 5
do	28 36	1 1	1 10
Foreign do	16 25	1 0	1 3
do	28 36	1 3	1 5
Calf Skins	20 35	1 0	1 6
do	40 60	1 2	1 8
do	80 100	1 1	1 5
Dressing Hides		1 1	1 3
Shaved do		1 2	1 5
Horse Hides, English		0 8	0 1½
do Spanish, per hide		9 0	12 0
Kips, Petersburgh, p er lb		1 1	1 6
do East India		0 10	1 6

Metals—COPPER

Sheathing, bolts, &c.	lb	1 3	0 0
Bottoms		1 4	0 0
Old		1 3	0 0
Touch cake,	p ton	£135	0 0
Tile		135	0 0
IRON	per ton	£	£ s
Bars, &c. British		9 7½	9 10
Nail rods		10 0	0 0
Hoops		13 0	0 0
Sheets		14 0	0 0
Pig, No 1, Wales		4 15	0 0
Bars, &c.		8 10	0 0
Pig, No. 1, Clyde		2 15	2 16
Swedish, in bond		11 10	0 0
LEAD, p ton—Eng, pig		25 0	25 10
sheet		26 0	0 0
red lead		26 10	0 0
white do		30 10	0 0
patent shot		27 0	0 0
Spanish pig, in bond		24 10	0 0
STEEL, Swedish, in kgs		20 0	0 0
In faggots		0 0	0 0
SPELTER, for. per ton		22 16	0 0
TIN *duty B.P. 3s p cwt. For. 6s*			
English blocks, p ton		122 0	0 0
bars		123 0	0 0
Banca, in bond, nom.		120 0	0 0
Straits do		118 0	0 0
TIN PLATES, per box			
Charcoal, I C		21s 6d	0s 0d
Coke, I C		29 0	0 0

Molasses *duty B.P. 3s 9d, For. 5s 3d*

British best, *d p*	p cwt	0 0	0 0
Patent		0 0	0 0
B. P. West India		0 0	0 0

Oils—Fish

		£ s	£ s
Seal, palo, p 252 gal	*dp*	34 10	35 0
Yellow		32 10	33 0
Sperm		91 0	92 0
Head matter		95 0	96 0
Cod		34 0	34 5
South Sea		37 0	37 5
Olive, Galipoli	per tun	70 0	70 10
Spanish and Sicily		66 0	67 0
Palm	per ton	33 0	33 10
Cocoa Nut		38 0	40 0
Seed, Rape, pale (Forgn)		36 10	37 0
Linseed		29 0	29 5
Black Sea	p qr	48. 6d	48s 6d
St Petersbg Morshank		47 0	0 0
Do cake (English)	per ton	9l 0s	0l 0s
do Foreign		8 0	9 17½
Rape, do		5 7½	0 0

Provisions—*All articles duty paid.*

Butter—Waterford new		86s 0d	90s 0d
Carlow		86 0	94 0
Cork	new	90 0	92 0
Limerick		82 0	90 0
Freisland, fresh		104 0	0 0
Kiel and Holstein, fine		90 0	104 0
Leer		0 0	0 0
Bacon, singed—Waterfd.		62 0	64 0
Limerick		60 0	61 0
Hams—Westphalia		0 0	0 0
Lard—Waterford and Limerick bladder		70 0	74 0
Cork and Belfast do		69 0	70 0
Firkin and keg Irish		60 0	64 0
American & Canadian		0 0	0 0
Cask do do		60 0	0 0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p b.		0 0	0 0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc		135 0	140 0
Inferior		100 0	0 0
Cheese—Edam		48 0	50 0
Gouda		38 0	46 0
Canter		20 0	0 0
American		56 0	60 0

Rice *duty B. P. 6d p cwt, For. 1s*

Carolina	per cwt	21 0	32 0
Bengal, yellow & white		9 0	12 0
Madras		9 0	10 0
Java and Manilla		8 6	13 0

Sago *duty 6d per cwt.*

Pearl, per cwt		20 0	24 0

Saltpetre. Rough, p cwt 24 0 30 0

English, refined		30 0	30 6
NITRATE OF SODA		20 0	20 6

Seeds

		s	d		d
Caraway, *for.* old, p cwt		0	0	0	0
Eng. new 46s 56s		0	0	0	0
Canary	per qr	42	0	44	0
Clover, red	per cwt	48	0	56	0
white		52	0	60	0
Coriander		12	0	16	0
Linseed, foreign	per qr	45	0	50	0
English		56	0	58	0
Mustard, br,	p bush	9	0	12	0
white,		8	0	9	0
Rape per last of 10 qrs	£12	0	£25	0	

Silk *duty free*

Surdah	per lb	15 0	17 6
Cossimbuzar		12 0	15 6
Gonatea		11 6	15 0
Comercolly		12 0	17 6
Bauleah, &c.		0 0	0 0
China, Taatlee		16 0	19 6
RAWS—White Novi		26 6	30 0
Fossombrone		23 0	25 6
Bologna		20 0	22 0
Friuli		18 0	23 6
Royals		20 0	21 0
Do superior		22 0	23 0
Bergam		22 0	25 6
Milan		22 0	25 6
ORGANZINES			
Piedmont, 22-24		28 6	29 8
Do 24-28		27 0	28 0
Milan & Bergam, 18-22		28 0	29 0
Do 24-26		26 5	27 0
Do 28-32		26 0	0 0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24		26 6	27 6
Do 24-28		25 0	25 6
BRUTIAS—Short reel		14 9	15 3
Long do		13 6	14 0
PERSIANS		12 6	13 3

Spices, *in bond*

PEPPER, Malabar	p lb	0 3½	0 4
Eastern		0 3½	0 3½
white		0 7½	1 2
PIMENTO, *duty 5s*, mid. and good		0 3½	0 6
CINNAMON *duty B. P. 3d p lb, For. 6d*			
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3		1 4	2 8
Malabar & Tellicherry		0 9	1 9
CAS. LIGNEA, *duty B. P. 1d p lb, For 3d*	p cwt	118 0	125 0
CLOVES, *duty 6d*			
Amboyna and Bencoolen	p lb	0 7½	1 0½
Bourbon and Zanzibar		0 6½	0 7
GINGER *duty B.P. 5s p cwt, For. 10s*			
East India com.	p cwt lb	0 0	19 0
African		20 0	21 6
MACE, *duty 2s 6d*			
1 and 2	p lb	2 6	3 0
NUTMEGS, *duty 2s 6d*		2 3	4 0

Spirits—Rum *duty B. P. 8s 2d p gall, For. 15s*

Jamaica, 15 to 25 O P, per gal	*bond*	2 8	2 10
30 to 35		3 0	3 8
fine marks		4 0	5 0
Demerara, 10 to 20 O P		2 3	2 5
30 to 40		2 7	2 9
Leeward I., P to 5 O P		2 0	2 1
East India, proof		1 11	0 0

Brandy *duty 15s a gal*

Vintage of 1st brands	1847	p 7 10	hd8 0
	1846	7 8	7 10
	1849	7 6	7 8
	1850	7 4	7 6
	1851	7 2	7 4
Geneva, common		2 1	2 2
Fine		2 6	2 8
Corn spirits, *duty paid*		9 7	0 0
Malt spirits, ditto		11 0	12 6

Sugar *duty B. P. 10s or 11s 6d p cwt, For. 13s, 14s, or 15s 2d*

British plantation, yellow		26 0	30 0
brown		23 0	25 6
Mauritius, yellow		25 0	29 0
brown		17 0	25 0
Bengal, grys., good yellow and white		27 6	32 0
Benares, grey and white		25 0	29 6
Date, yellow		21 0	27 0
ord to fine brown		17 0	26 6
Penang, grey and white		24 6	28 0
brown and yellow		19 0	24 0
Madras, grainy yellow and white		25 0	31 0
brown and soft yellow		17 0	24 0
Siam and China, white		22 0	28 0
brown and yellow		17 0	21 0
Manilla, yellow and grey		20 6	21 0
brown		17 0	20 0
Java, grey and white		23 0	26 6
brown and yellow		17 0	22 6
Havana, white		27 0	31 0
brown and yellow		20 0	26 6
Brazil, grey and white		21 6	26 0
brown and yellow		17 0	21 0
Porto Rico, muscov. ord. brown to fine		19 0	27 0
REFINED *duty Br. 13s 4d, For. 20s 8d*			

Bounty in B. ship, per cwt, refined 12s 6d, *bastards* 10s

Do loaves, 8 to 10 lb	*lyes* 50s 0d	51s 0d	
Equal to stand, 12 to 14 lb	48 0	49 0	
Titlers, equal to stand	47 0	48 0	
Ordinary lumps, 45 lb	46 0	0 0	
Wet lumps	42 0	44 0	
Pieces	37 0	41 0	
Bastards	30 0	36 0	
Treacle	17 6	19 0	

In 6d, Turkey lvs, 1 to 4 lb 43 0 45 0

6 lb loaves		36 6	0 0
10 lb do		35 0	0 0
14 lb do		34 0	0 0
Titlers, 20 to 28 lb		31 6	0 0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb		30 6	0 0
Crushed		30 6	31 0
No. 2		0 0	0 0

SUGAR—REF. *cont. pds*		0	
Dutch superior		3 6	0 0
No. 1		29 0	0 0
No. 2 and 3		27 0	28 0
Belgian crushed, No. 1		29 0	0 0
No. 2		28 6	0 0
Pieces, &c.		28 6	29 0
Bastards		23 6	0 0
Treacle		17 6	18 0

Tallow
Duty B.P. 1d, For. 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt		0 0	0 0
St Petersburgh, 1st Y C		44 6	0 0
N. S. Wales		42 0	45 0

Tar—Stockholm, p brl

Archangel		17 6	18 0

Tea *duty 2s 1d per lb*

Congou, com to but mid,	*bd*	0 10	0 10½
ra. str. and str. blk.		0 11	1 2
fine and Pekoe kinds		1 4½	2 6
Souchong, but mid to fine		0 10½	1 9
Pekoe, flowery		1 3	4 0
orange		1 0	0 0
scented		0 10	2 0
Oolong		0 11	1 9
Hyson Skin		0 6	0 9
Twankay		0 10	1
Hyson, common		1 1	1 2
middling to good		1 3	1 8
fine		1 9	3 0
Young Hyson, Canton		0 8	1 0
fresh and Hyson kinds		1 0	2 4
Gunpowder, Canton		0 9	1 4
fresh and Hyson kinds		1 6	3 6
Imperial		1 0	2 9

Timber

		s d	s d
Duty, foreign 7s 6d, B.P. 1s per load,			
Dantzic and Memel fir		67 0	to 80 0
Riga		70 0	— 75 0
Swedish		63 0	— 70 0
Canada red pine		70 0	— 80 0
— yellow pine, large		70 0	— 85 0
New Brunswick do. large		85 0	— 95 0
— do. small		60 0	— 65 0
Quebec oak		100 0	— 110 0
Baltic		70 0	— 100 0
African	*duty free*	160 0	— 200 0
Indian teake	*duty free*	240 0	— 260 0
Wainscot logs, 18ft. each		75 0	— 165 0
Deals, *duty foreign 10s, B.P. 2s per load,*			
Norway per 120 of 12ft		£19 to £4	
Swedish — 14ft		19	—24
Russian, Petersburg standard		14	—18
Canada 1st pine		16	—17½
— 2nd		12½	—13½
— spruce, per 120 12ft		16½	—18
Dantsic deck, each		17s to 24s	
Staves *duty free*			
Baltic per mille		£145 to 175	
Quebec —		70	72

Tobacco *duty 3s per lb*

Maryland, per lb, *bond*		0 3½	0 8
Virginia leaf		0 2½	0 7
— strip		0 6½	0 9½
Kentucky leaf		0 3	0 5½
— strip		0 5	0 7
Negrohead		0 6	1 3
Columbian leaf		0 11	1 6
Havana		1 0	3 0
Havana cigars, *bd duty 9s*		7 0	14 0

Turpentine *duty For. Spirits 5s*

Rough	per cwt *d p*	13 0	13 6
Eng. Spirits, without cks		57 0	58 0
Foreign do., with casks		60 0	61 0

Wool—ENGLISH.—Per pack of 240 lb

Fleeces, So. Down hogs		18l 10s	19l 0s
Half-bred hogs		17 0	18 0
Kent fleeces		15 0	15 10
S. Down ewes & wethers		15 10	16 10
Leicester do		14 0	14 10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock		18 0	19 0
Prime and picklock		17 0	18 0
Choice		16 0	16 10
Super		15 0	16 0
Combing—Wether mat.		2 10	21 0
Picklock		17 10	18 10
Common		15 10	16 10
Hog matching		£23 10	24 10
Picklock matching		18 10	19 10
Super do		15 10	16 10

FOREIGN—*duty free.*—Per lb

Spanish :—			s d	s d	
German, Saxon, and Prussian	Leonesa, R's, F's, &S		1 5	1 6	
	Segovia		1 3	1 4	
	Caceres		1 2	1 4	
	Soria		1 2	1 3	
	Seville		1 0	1 2	
	1st and 2d Elect		3 3	4 6	
	prima		2 6	3 0	
	secunda		2 0	2 4	
	tertia		1 3	1 11	
Moravian, Bohemian, and Hungarian	Electoral		3 6	3 0	
	prima		2 9	3 3	
	secunda		2 2	2 3	
	tertia		1 9	2 0	
	Lamb's		2 3	4 0	
Australian and V D L					
Combing and Clothing			1 2	2 4½	
Lambs			1 0½	2 4½	
Locks and Pieces			0 8½	1 8	
Grease			0 7	1 2	
Skin and Slipe			0 5½	1 9	
S. Australian & Swan River					
Combing and Clothing			1 3	1 8	
Lambs			1 2½	1 8½	
Locks and Pieces			0 7	1 5½	
Grease			0 6	1 2½	
Skin and Slipe			0 10½	1 0	
Cape—Average Flocks			0 8	1 9	
Combing and Clothing			0 10	1 11	
Lambs			0 11	1 8	
Locks and Pieces			0 10	1 5½	
Grease			0 6	1 2½	

Wine *duty 5s 6d per gal*

		£ s	£ s
Port	per pipe	24 0	52 0
Claret	hhd	5 0	48 0
Sherry	butt	12 0	26 0
Madeira	pipe	18 0	0 0

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

The highest prices of the day are given.

No. of Shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London M.	London T.
Stock	100	100	Aberdeen	30	29½
35000	20	8¼	Ambergate, Not., Boston, & Eastern Junction	6¼	6⅝
55500	27 4s	27 4s	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Stour Valley	10½	......
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	105	104
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	64	65
42000	50	50	Chester and Holyhead	22½	21¾
18671	50	45	Dublin and Belfast Junction	46¼	46
22800	25	25	East Anglian (25l L. & E. and L. and D.)	5¼	......
10000	18	18	— (18l E. and H.)	4	......
Stock	20	20	Eastern Counties	13	13
10800	25	25	Eastern Union, class A (late E. U. shares)	11	......
38000	25	25	— class B and C	8½	7¾
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire	72½	73
12000	50	50	E. & W. India Docks & Birm. Junction	57	......
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	76	......
Stock	...	100	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	34	......
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	81	81½
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, A	47	47
Stock	100	100	— ½ shares, B	124	122½
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & West (I.)	108½	108
Stock	100	100	Great Western	90½	91½
18000	50	50	Lancaster and Carlisle	94	93
18000	16⅔	11⅔	— Thirds	25½	......
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	75½	75¾
126819	20	18	— Fifths	10¾	10
71656	20	11½	— West Riding Union	8	......
18400	50	50	Leeds Northern	16½	16½
111900	11⅓	11⅓	London and Blackwall	9½	......
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, & S.Coast	104½	104
Stock	100	100	London & North Western	119¼	119
65811	20	12	— Fifths	15	......
70000	10	1	— £10 Shares M. & B.(c)	2½	......
Stock	100	100	London and South Western	90½	91
...	50	42½	— New 50l	38	......
...	40	34	— New 40l	20½	......
6800	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	21	......
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, & Linc.	30	30¾
Stock	100	100	Midland	74¼	74½
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	45	......
Stock	100	100	Newmarket	52	......
Stock	100	100	Norfolk	54	52
9850	15	15	— New	8½	......
Stock	100	100	North British	36	36½
68500	20	17½	North Staffordshire	13½	13¾
5000	10	10	North & Sth-West. Junction	14	......
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn	48½	49
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	102	102
Stock	100	100	Scottish Midland	66	64½
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Birmingham	66	65
Stock	100	100	— L. & N. Western Guar.	75	......
6000	26⅔	All	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.)	20	......
18000	13⅓	All	— Halves	10	......
21880	20	20	— Oswestry	15	......
65000	20	6½	Shropshire Union	3⅞	3½
10000	50	50	South Devon	22	......
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	77½	78½
...	50	50	South Wales	37	36½
...	20	15	South Yorkshire & River Dun	13½	......
7500	20	17	Vale of Neath	18½	......
5000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	31	......

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London M.	London T.
Stock	100	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	69½	69½
109621	25	20	— Extensions	12¾	......
...	25	11¼	— G. N. E. Purchase	9½	......
Stock	100	100	York and North Midland	59	59
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS		
50000	30½	30½	Birmingham & Oxford, guar.	31	......
50000	30½	30½	— without a guarantee	30½	......
35000	30½	30½	Birmingham, Wolverhampton, and Dudley, guar.	31	......
35000	30½	30½	— without a guarantee	30	......
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	106	106
9000	50	50	Clydesdale Junction	53½	......
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, guar. 6 pc	153	......
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	33½	32¾
8000	50	50	Hull & Selby	113	......
8000	25	25	— Halves	56½	......
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	28½	......
43077	Av.	12⅜	London and Greenwich	14½	......
11136	20	20	— Preference	26½	......
6000	20	20	Lowestoft, guar. 4 per cent	19¾	......
6000	20	20	— 6 per cent	27	26½
82500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	3½	3
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	106	......
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pct	66	65½
5391	50	50	— 6 per cent	......	......
1355	50	50	— New	......	......
14520	25	25	Preston and Wyre	......	......
16720	12½	11	— Halves (A)	......	......
40000	20	20	Reading, Guildford, & Reigate	......	......
Stock	100	100	Royston and Hitchen	151	......
Stock	100	100	— Shepreth Extension	150	......
14600	25	18½	Sheffield, Roth., and Goole, guar. 5 per cent	......	......
78750	12	9½	South Staffordshire	9½	......
2186	50	50	Wear Valley, guar. 6 per ct.	......	......
2880	25	25	— — —	33½	32¾
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	104	102½
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
...	100	100	Bristol and Exeter, 4 pr cent	108	......
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l	108	107
...	15	15	Chester and Holyhead	19⅛	......
24000	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn. Junc	6½	......
34285	3½	3½	East Anglian (3l 10s), 6 pr ct	3⅞	......
...	5	5	— (5l), 7 per cent	4¼	......
87522	7½	2	— (late 7l 17s), 5 per ct	3½	......
144000	6⅝	6⅝	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent, No. 1	5⅝	......
144000	6⅝	6⅝	— No. 2	8½	......
Stock	10	10	— New 6 per cent	15	14¾
15000	20	20	Eastern Union Scrip (gr. 6 prct	19	18⅞
Stock	100	100	East Lancashire, 6 p ct qrs	......	......
110000	5	5	Edin., Perth, & Dundee, 5½ pct	3⅞	3¾
93080	12½	12½	Great Northern, 5 per cent	128	126½
60000	12½	12½	— 5 prct Scrip, Redeemable at 10 per cent pm	111	111
50000	6½	6½	Great Southern and Western (Ireland) Eighths	8¾	......
10000	50	6	Gt Watrn (Berks & Hnts Ex) 5pc	7½	......
Stock	100	100	Great Western, fixed 4½ pr ct	107	106
48444	20	6	Lancashire & Yorkshire, F.20l	6⅛	......
Stock	100	100	— 6 per cent	152	......
Stock	100	100	London & Brighton, guar. 5 pc	......	......
Stock	100	100	— Pref. 5 per cent, 1851	......	......
1640	50	50	— Convert. 5 per cent, 1852	......	......
Stock	100	100	— New, guar. 6 per cent	153	......

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up	Name of Company.	London M.	London T.
34142	50	5	London & S. W., Cons. thirds	8⅝	......
18000	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, Quarters, No. 1	9	......
87200	10	10	— New, 16l	11½	10½
172300	6	3	— 6l	3¾	3⅛
Stock	100	100	Midland Consolidated. Bristol and Birmingham, 6 p cent	149	149
15000	20	20	Norfolk Extension	23	22½
21000	5	5	— Guaranteed 5½ per cent	6¼	......
Stock	100	100	North British	111	110
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Worcester, & Wolvn, 15l, 6 per cent	......	......
19275	8	8	Shrewsbury & Birmingham, New guaranteed	11⅛	......
17500	10	10	Shrewsbury & Chester (Nor. W. Min.) 5 per cent	18½	......
20000	25	25	South Devon	16	16
Stock	...	All	South Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar	21	......
142398	...	100	York, Newcastle, & Berwick, 4l per cent preference	103	101½
	17	5	— — —	5½	......
62956	25	10	York & N. Mid., H. & S. purch.	10⅛	10⅛
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
26000	20	20	Charleroi & Erquelines	14	14½
20000	20	8	Dijon and Basancon	12½	......
100000	20	8	Dutch Rhenish	6	......
50000	20	20	East Indian	26½	25¾
100000	5	5	Great Indian Peninsular	7	7
66000 of 20l	20	14	Luxembourg	7¾	7¾
	10	10	— (Railway)	4⅝	4⅝
	5	2½	— (Canal)	1⅛	......
7735	33⅓	27⅓	Maria Antonia	......	......
25000	20	4½	Madras	7	......
26595	20	20	Namur and Liege (with int.)	7¾	7¾
400000	20	20	Northern of France	35½	36½
130000	20	11	Orleans and Bordeaux	......	......
280000	20	10	Paris and Lyons	26¾	27½
80000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	41½	......
72000	20	20	Paris and Rouen	41½	......
250000	20	20	Paris & Strasbourg	32½	33¼
40000	20	20	Rouen and Havre	20	......
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	9	9½
80000	20	17	Tours & Nantes	......	......
26757	8⅓	8⅓	West Flanders	5½	......
50000	20	9	Western of France	19⅞	19¾
			MINES.		
100000	1	1	Agua Fria	2½	2½
100000	10s	10s	Anglo-Californian	1½	1
...	...	2	Australasian	2½	2
20000	20	5	Australian	6	6
50000	1	1	Ave Maria	1½	⅝
10000	35	24½	Brazil. Impl. (issued at 5l pm)	5½	......
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	49	49½
...	14	14	Copiapo	6½	......
...	...	5	Eng. and Aust. Copper	4½	......
20000	20	20	General	19	......
11000	3	3	Great Polgooth	4⅜	4½
100000	1	1	Liberty	1¼	1⅛
20000	10	5	Mexican & South American	8¼	8½
200000	1	1	Nouveau Monde	2½	2½
7000	30	10½	Santiago de Cuba	7⅝	7
6000	10	7	Tin Croft	13	......
43174	28½	28½	United Mexican	[illegible]	......
100000	1	1	West Mariposa	1½	1

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Capital and Loan.	Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. per annum on paid-up capital. 1849	1850	1851	1852	Name of Railway.	Week ending	Receipts. Passengers, parcels, &c. (£ s d)	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c. (£ s d)	Total receipts. (£ s d)	Same week 1852	Traffic per mile per week	Miles open in 1853	1852
£	£	£	£	£	£	£		1853	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,946,332	1,911,528	26,540	...	...	—	—	Aberdeen	Mar. 12	628 0 0	1012 0 0	1640 0 0	1467	22	72	72
513,338	513,265	13,507	1	1½	2½	...	Belfast & Ballymena	19	443 5 9	242 19 0	686 4 9	601	18	37½	37½
3,150,000	1,980,892	60,027	5	1½	1½	1¼	Birkenhead, Lancash., & Chest.	20	745 17 2	912 9 9	1658 6 1	1199	50	33	33
4,297,600	3,069,257	35,805	3½	3¼	4½	4½	Bristol and Exeter	15	2687 12 5	1369 2 3	4056 14 8	3722	47	85½	85½
8,859,400	7,745,469	40,981	...	...	5s	12s	Caledonian	6	3040 0 0	5727 0 0	8767 0 0	8033	46	189½	189½
4,339,332	4,144,980	43,632	...	...	...	...	Chester and Holyhead	13	2046 0 0	1124 0 0	3170 0 0	2539	33	94½	94½
1,270,666	983,970	18,497	1	1½	2	2	Dublin & Drogheda	19	786 12 9½	213 10 10	1000 3 7½	885	19	53	53
670,000	461,250	75,208	7½	7	7	10	Dublin & Kingstown	22	......	......	524 19 5	584	88	6	6
355,600	257,995	15,404	...	...	...	...	Dundee and Arbroath	20	221 18 5½	228 9 6½	450 8 0	440	26	16½	16½
866,599	549,499	17,725	1½	...	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	20	242 10 5	386 16 2	629 6 7	519	20	31	31
1,381,200	1,334,072	19,618	...	...	...	...	East Anglian	7	393 14 9	375 3 3	768 18 0	691	10	66	63
3,591,691	3,233,224	36,329	3½	2¾	3	3	Edinburgh & Glasgow	Mar. 19	......	......	3557 17 7	3438	40	89½	89½
3,333,612	3,113,210	39,912	—	...	—	...	Edinburgh, Perth, & Dundee	13	......	......	2341 15 11	2246	30	78	78
17,439,632	12,887,000	40,022	1½	½	1	2½	Eastern Counties and Norfolk	20	7115 18 4	7912 5 8	15028 4 0	14934	47	322	322
4,109,833	3,756,927	46,382	1	1½	2½	2½	East Lancashire	20	1768 16 2	2283 1 2	4051 17 4	4032	50	81½	79
2,746,666	2,266,806	23,861	...	...	...	...	Eastern Union	20	931 10 1	1209 16 5	2141 6 6	1934	22	95	95
7,320,500	4,093,306	23,298	1½	2¾	2	2	Glasgow, South Western	12	......	......	4466 17 9	3992	26	171½	171½
10,804,466	9,368,938	32,873	...	...	2	2	Great Northern & East Lincolns.	6	5332 0 9	8628 0 0	13960 0 0	10540	49	285½	241½
4,922,910	3,719,679	19,786	...	3½	69s	4½	Great Southern & Western (I.)	19	3382 0 3	1109 11 10	4491 12 1	5563	24	188	188
21,975,666	16,076,535	50,239	4	4	4½	4	Great Western	20	......	......	17150 2 0	15643	53	319½	264
14,202,045	11,812,821	45,434	3½	2	2½	3	Lancashire & Yorkshire	20	......	......	17478 9 9	15970	67	260	260
2,312,000	1,990,589	29,117	4½	5¾	6½	6½	Lancaster & Carlisle	6	2043 0 0	2414 0 0	4457 0 0	4230	50	90	90
2,977,932	2,440,172	34,859	...	...	—	...	Leeds Northern	12	462 0 0	834 0 0	1296 0 0	929	18	70	39
37,354,620	29,662,034	52,541	6	5[illegible]	5¾	5½	London & North Western, &c.	20	27129 19 11	22510 6 7	45641 6 6	41186	82	553¼	539½
1,900,933	1,406,270	256,080	9s	11½s	35½s	35½s	London & Blackwall	20	913 4 6	48 10 0	961 14 6	852	175	5½	5½
7,440,930	7,321,640	42,328	3½	4½	96s	84s	London, Brighton, & S. Coast	19	6176 2 8	2553 5 8	8729 8 4	8080	50	172½	172½
12,046,128	8,670,885	34,269	2½	3½	4½	3⅞	London & South Western	6	6334 0 0	2918 0 0	9252 0 0	8878	37	253½	244½
9,309,532	7,550,678	44,944	...	...	...	...	Man., Sheffld., & Lincolnshire	20	2263 3 11½	4409 4 8	6672 8 7½	6581	39	167¾	167¾
19,562,160	17,093,197	34,461	2½	2	2½	3½	Midland, Bristol, & Birm.	6	......	......	21256 5 10	20843	43	498¾	498¾
2,596,666	1,925,533	15,282	...	4	4	4	Midland Gt. Western (Irish)	20	......	......	2517 4 6	2013	20	126	126
754,660	5[illegible],538	15,149	4½	3½	3¾	4½	Monklands	12	......	......	847 16 5	1003	23	37	37
1,776,000	1,7[illegible],898	29,615	6	6	4	4	Newcastle and Carlisle	5	585 0 0	1761 0 0	2346 0 0	2198	30	60	60
4,640,666	4,442,439	29,998	2½	...	...	...	North British	13	1425 0 0	2295 0 0	3720 0 0	3425	25	149	146
5,820,000	4,979,665	21,404	...	1	31½s	34½s	North Staffordshire	...	......	......	......	......	...	232	222
1,939,333	1,651,629	36,703	7	5	24s	3	Scottish Central	20	806 9 2	998 10 11	1805 0 1	1705	36	50	50
800,000	646,665	20,209	...	...	15s	1¼	Scottish Midland Junction	19	232 17 8	384 0 9	616 18 5	598	19	32	32
1,628,000	1,402,870	29,842	2½	—	—	...	Shrewsbury & Chester	20	561 0 5	1165 14 2	1726 14 7	1585	35	49	49
12,000,000	12,[illegible]24,850	42,100	5	3¾	61½s	2½	South Eastern	12	8188 0 0	2682 0 0	10870 0 0	10312	38	186¼	261
2,583,166	2,061,361	35,541	...	...	1	22s	South Devon	13	1292 12 3½	370 0 0	1662 12 3½	1585	28	58	58
4,564,439	3,221,358	24,590	...	...	15s	...	South Wales	20	......	......	2446 2 0	1305	19	131	100½
2,000,000	1,720,998	21,409	6	3	3½	4	Sth. Yorkshire, Don., & Goole	5	......	......	1386 0 0	1449	18	77	77
1,124,600	1,120,642	23,666	6	6½	7½	7½	Taff Vale	19	......	......	2824 19 7	2376	70	40	40
1[illegible],778,808	10,622,593	35,123	1½	3	3	2½	York, Newcastle, & Berwick	20	4156 1 1½	10888 9 5	15044 10 6½	13834	49	304½	294
7,2[illegible]1,666	6,035,409	23,576	1	1	1½	2	York & North Midland	13	3026 0 0	5063 0 0	8089 0 0	8000	28	279	279

Postage of Foreign and Colonial Letters.

(FROM THE DAILY PACKET LIST.)

Single Rate of Postage upon Foreign and Colonial Letters when conveyed by packet.

a Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

*** In all cases where a Letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable.

	under ½ oz s d	not exc. ½ oz s d
Aden	*a*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Africa, West Coast of	...	*a*1 0
Alexandria	*b*1 8	
— via Southampton	...	1 6
— by French Packet, via Marseilles	*b*1 3	
Algeria	*b*0 10	
Ascension	...	*a*1 0
Australia, South or Western	...	*a*1 0
Austrian dominions	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
— (except Galicia and Silesia) via Hamburg	*b*1 7	
Austrian Galicia and Silesia, ditto	*b*1 3	
Azores	...	*a*1 10
— via Portugal	...	*a*1 9
Baden	*b*0 11	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 3	
Bavaria	*b*0 11	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Belgium	*b*0 6	
— via France (closed mail)	*b*0 6	
— via Holland	...	*a*0 8
Belgrade	...	*ab*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Hamburg	*ab*1 4	
Berbice	...	1 2
Bermuda	...	1 0
Beyrout via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 3	
Bolivia	...	*a*2 0
Brazil	...	*a*2 9
Bremen	...	*b*0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	*b*1 4	
— via France	*b*0 11	
Brunswick	...	*b*0 9
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
Buenos Ayres	...	*a*1 6
California	...	*ab*2 4
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*ab*1 2½
Cape of Good Hope	...	*a*1 0
Cape de Verde Islands	...	*a*1 10
Canada	...	1 2
— via Halifax	...	1 0
Canary Islands	...	*a*1 10
Ceylon	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Chili	...	*a*2 0
China, (Hong Kong excepted)	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 0
Constantinople	...	*b*1 1
— via France	*b*1 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 2	
— via Marseilles by French packet	*b*1 5	
Cracow	...	*a*2 3
Cuba	...	*ab*1 2½
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*a*1 5
Curaçoa	...	*a*0 6
Cuxhaven	*b*0 11	
— via France	...	*b*0 8
— via Belgium	*b*0 10	
Denmark	...	*b*0 11½
— via Belgium	*b*1 4	
— via France	...	*a*2 0
Ecuador	...	*ab*1 8
Egypt (Alexandria excepted)	...	*a*1 6
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 0
Falkland Islands	...	*b*0 10
France	*b*0 11	
Frankfort	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Holland or Hamburg	...	*b*1 1
Galatz	*b*1 10	
— via France	*b*2 1	
— via Hamburg	...	*b*0 8
Galicia	*b*1 3	
— via Hamburg	...	1 0
Gibraltar	*ab*0 10	
— via France	*ab*1 4	
Greece, via Marseilles by French packet	...	*a*1 6
— via Southampton	*ab*1 3	
— via Marseilles	*b*1 4	
— via France and Austria	*a*2 3	
Grey Town	...	*b*0 8
Hamburg	...	*b*0 8
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Holland	*b*0 11	
— via France	*b*0 9	
Hanover	...	*b*0 8
— via Belgium	...	*a*0 8
— via Holland	*b*1 4	
— via France	0 6	
Heligoland	*b*0 8	
Hesse	*b*0 11	
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Holland or Hamburg	...	*b*1 0
Holland	...	*b*1 2
— via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*a*0 11
— via France	*a*0 11	
Honduras	...	1 0
Hong Kong	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Ibriail	...	*b*1 1
— via France	1 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 1	
India	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton or the Cape	...	1 0
Ionian Islands	...	*ab*1 0
— via France	*ab*1 4	
— via Southampton	...	0
— via Marseilles	*ab*1 8	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*ab*1 3	
Jamaica (Kingston excepted)	...	1 2
Kingston	...	1 0
Jassy	...	*ab*0 8
— via France	*b*1 10	
— via Hamburg	*b*2 0	
Java	*ab*2 2	
— via Southampton	...	*ab*1 4
— via Holland	...	*ab*1 0
Lippe Detmold	...	*b*0 9
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Lubeck, via Belgium (closed mail)	...	*b*0 8
— via Hamburg	...	*b*0 9
— via Holland	*b*1 4	
— via France	*b*0 11	
Madeira	...	*a*1 10
— via Lisbon	...	*a*1 9
Majorca	*ab*0 10	
Malta	*b*1 3	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 1	
Mauritius	...	*a*1 0
— via Marseilles	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	*a*1 0
Mecklenburg Strellitz	...	*a*0 6
via France	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Mecklenburg Schwerin	...	*b*0 10
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Meiningen	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
Mexico	...	*a*2 3
Minorca	*ab*0 10	
Modena	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 9½
Moldavia	...	*ab*0 8
— via France	*b*1 10	
— via Hamburg	*ab*1 4	
Monte Video	...	*a*2 7
Naples	must be sent unpaid	
— via Belgium	...	*ab*0 8
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*a*0 5	
Nassau	...	*b*0 8
— via France	*b*0 11	
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 4	
New Brunswick	...	1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
Newfoundland	...	1 0
New Granada	...	*a*1 0
New South Wales	...	*a*1 0
Norway	...	*b*1 5
— via Belgium	...	*b*1 5
— via France	*b*1 4	
Nova Scotia	...	1 0
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*b*1 2
Oldenburg	...	*b*0 9
— via France	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 8
Oregon	...	*ab*2 4
— via the United States (closed mail)	...	*ab*1 2½
Papal States	must be sent unpaid	
— via Marseilles, by French packet	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*ab*0 8
— via Hamburg	*ab*1 4	
Penang	*ab*1 10	
— via Southampton	...	1 0
Peru	...	*a*2 0
Parma	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 9½
Piacentia	must be sent unpaid	
— via France and Austria	*b*1 4	
— via Belgium	...	*b*0 9½
Poland	...	*b*0 11½
— via Holland or Hamburg	*b*1 7	
— via France	*b*1 4	
Portugal	...	*a*1 9
— via France	*ab*0 10	
Prince Edward Island	...	1 0

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The object of conducting the waters of that river through the streets, and into the houses of the city of Berlin, has for some time past occupied the attention of the Administration of the Prussian Government, and at the instance of His Majesty the King, the work, after much deliberation, has been entrusted to English skill and enterprise, and a concession was granted on the 14th December last, by the King of Prussia, in favour of Sir Charles Fox, of the firm of Fox, Henderson, and Co., contractors, and Thomas Russell Crampton, Esq., civil engineer, with power to transfer it to an English Company.

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The city and environs of Berlin comprised in the limits of the concession have been ascertained, on official returns taken from the Police Department, to contain a population of upwards of 500,000 persons, and the number of families at present proposed to be supplied is 74,000, exclusive of factories, public buildings, &c.

The lowest average rate of annual charge hitherto suggested for a supply of water to the population of any city is £1 per house.

	£
Taking a water rate of £1 per annum (on the average) upon 74,000 families, the gross receipts would be	74,000
Deduct working expenses on a careful and liberal estimate	12,000
The net annual receipts will be	62,000

The estimate on which the above receipts are calculated is exclusive of any such further income as may arise from the supply to factories, public buildings, baths, and fountains, from which combined sources a considerable additional revenue will be derived.

Taking the capital of the Company, including all its outlay, at £350,000, the receipts above-mentioned would afford a return of about 18 per cent. upon it; and, as the interest of the Government is concurrent with that of the promoters, it is expected that they will facilitate the means of obtaining as large an amount of dividend as possible, by which they will hasten the important object of improving the sewerage of the city.

The Directors have entered into an agreement with Sir Charles Fox and Mr Crampton, who are the persons responsible to the Government for the fulfilment of the concession, by which the latter have agreed to make over to the Company all their interest in the concession for the supply of water, to superintend and construct all the necessary works, machinery for raising the water, and mains for the supply, and to deliver over the works in perfect order, to the satisfaction of the Company's consulting Engineer if required, within two years from the 1st of July next, at a total cost of £327,000, which sum includes all expenses which they have paid, or for which they are liable, for engineering, making plans and surveys, for commissions, as well as all legal and other preliminary charges of whatever nature, up to the complete registration of the Company, including a guarantee against defective materials and workmanship, for one year from the opening of the works.

The Company propose to give an unlimited and high supply, at all times, of pure soft water, which will be procured from the river Spree, at a distance up the stream of about two miles from the city, at which point it is free from impurities, and is celebrated for its pureness, clearness, and softness at all seasons of the year, the soil through which it passes being sandy, and operating as a natural filter, even at the times of the heaviest floods.

A large portion of the capital having been subscribed in the first instance by the promoters and directors, and it being desirable to commence the works at once, a Deed of Settlement has been prepared and executed by them, the Company is completely registered, and it has been determined to call up £2 10s per share on all the shares in the Company immediately on the subscription, on which interest at £5 per cent. will be payable half-yearly at the offices of the Company in London, where the dividends will also be paid. The remaining calls will be made as the works proceed, in sums not exceeding £2 10s per share, at intervals of not less than three months.

The original and a translation of the Concession may be seen and information obtained at the offices of the Company, situate 26 Gresham street.

Applications for the unappropriated shares may be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, or to Messrs Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, 3 Lombard street, in the annexed form.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

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Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares of £10 each in the above Company; and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the deposit of £2 10s per share thereon, and to execute the Deed of Settlement of the Company when required; or, in the event of my failing to do so, that my shares with the deposit paid thereon shall be forfeited.

Dated this day of

Name in full.....
Place of business.....
Residence.....
Business or Profession.....
Signature.....
Name, Residence, and Profession of Referee.....

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FRANKFORT, WIESBADEN, AND COLOGNE RAILWAY,

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The importance of this line cannot be overrated. It will not only join together by railway the great cities of Frankfort, Wiesbaden, Mayence, and Cologne, but will complete the long-required connection between the lines of Austria and the South Germanic States culminating at Frankfort, and the lines of Prussia, Belgium, and Holland, and the Great Northern of France, with the traffic from England, centering at Cologne. It will also necessarily complete a speedy and advantageous transit for the Indian mails through the German States.

Amongst the numerous advantages this railway will embrace, treating Frankfort and Cologne (Deutz) as its two great termini, are the following:—

1st.—The entire traffic from England and Belgium passing to Frankfort and South Germany and to Austria, via Ostend or Calais or Cologne, and the return traffic, must use the proposed line.

2nd.—All the traffic to or from Frankfort by the Great Northern Railway of France, via Cologne, will use the line.

3rd.—The traffic to Minden and Hanover, and the North of Holland, via the Paris and Strasburg line, will pass by the route of Metz, Sarrebruck, Ludwigshafen, and Mayence, across to Wiesbaden, or by the railway on the right bank of the Upper Rhine through Frankfort to Wiesbaden, and thence proceed by the proposed line to its destination.

4th.—The proposed new railway will be connected with the Rotterdam and Antwerp line through Antwerp to Cologne, and with all the Dutch interior lines, about to be placed in communication with the Minden and Cologne Railway at Oberhausen.

5th.—It will also be connected with the Duchy of Baden line, from Frankfort to Mannheim, Baden, Carlsruhe, and Basle; with the Nekar line, from Frankfort to the Lake of Constance, through Ulm, Stuttgardt, and Heidelberg; and with the Frankfort line, in course of construction, to Bamberg and Nuremberg.

6th.—Finally, all traffic passing over the line from Cologne to Wiesbaden, and thence reaching Frankfort, can pass by the Saxony route from Frankfort, through Marbourg, Cassel, Erfurth, Dresden, and Prague, to Vienna, Trieste, and Hungary; and also by Eisenach and Leipsic to Berlin, whence there are branches or extensions to Hamburg, Kiel, Lubeck Rostock, Stettin, Dantsic, Posen, Cracow, and Warsaw.

This extended enumeration indicates the vast commercial conveniences and financial results which must attend the Frankfort, Wiesbaden, and Cologne Railway. Hitherto the important link of railway from Cologne to Wiesbaden has not been constructed, because the Rhine navigation with steamers has been considered sufficient. But the necessity of a railway communication has now become obvious; it can no longer be deferred; and the Government of the Duchy of Nassau has granted the requisite concession for the line from Wiesbaden along the right bank of the Rhine, to Horchheim, nearly opposite Coblentz; and a concession from Prussia has been applied for to continue the railway to the Cologne and Minden station at Deutz. Every effort will be made to obtain from those Governments advantages to the shareholders in order to encourage the undertaking. The Rhine, on the average, is closed one-third of the year, from fogs, ice, &c.; and it will be easy to go from Cologne to Wiesbaden and Frankfort by railway in 4½ hours, while the fastest steamers on the rivers Rhine and Maine are 8 to 10 hours on their journey downward, and are 14 hours, and sometimes two days, going up the Rhine against the stream. The line from Wiesbaden to Horchheim will be first constructed and worked in connection with quick steamers on the Rhine, to be followed by the extension to Deutz when the concession has been obtained.

The railway can be constructed with great facility on the right bank of the Rhine with very few heavy works, and will command all the beautiful views on the Rhine, to which travellers will more than ever be attracted. The pleasure and business traffic on and near either bank of that magnificent and unequalled river will be promoted and increased in an extraordinary degree. The railway must become the greatest and by far the most beautiful high road in Europe. Each portion of railway, as constructed from town to town, commencing at Wiesbaden, can be at once opened for traffic, running in connection with the Taunus Railway from Frankfort, and thus become productive of revenue.

The mineral waters of Wiesbaden, Ems, Schwalbach, Schlangenbach, Soda, Fachingen, and Selters annually attract to the Duchy of Nassau foreigners and visitors of distinction to a far greater extent than the mineral waters of other countries, and the construction of this railway must increase their numbers, and render their journeys more frequent. In fact, it may be fairly said that this part of Germany is, during a certain portion of the year, a rendezvous for the whole of Europe.

The branch line, through Limburg to Giessen, before-mentioned, will, it is considered, be a most productive one, passing, as it will, through a country rich in minerals, which have hitherto been very imperfectly worked, owing to the want of a railway communication with the Rhine, and with the Trunk Railways of Germany. This branch will furnish that communication, and become an important feeder to the main line from Wiesbaden to Cologne.

The great traffic of the district is by the river Rhine. The statistics of that traffic are most carefully collected and recorded by Commissioners appointed by the several Governments interested in the navigation. Annually the Commission prints a report of the entire traffic in the year giving the same with minute details. The report of 1850 has been obtained, and by careful examination the following facts are established:—

1. That the passengers by the Rhine steamers amounted in 1850 to 999,193 in number between Cologne and Mayence, the parallel distance of the termini of the proposed Cologne and Wiesbaden Railway.

2. That the movement of goods from Cologne, or passing Cologne to or past Mayence up the Rhine was, in that year, about 461,136 tons; the movement of goods in the same year down the Rhine, from Mayence to Cologne, or past it, was about 331,165 tons. It appears by authentic records for 1852, not yet printed, that the down goods traffic had increased about 25 per cent., to 412,301 tons; and the up goods traffic in a much larger proportion.

The whole of the traffic of 1850 has been carefully analysed, and having reference to the railways now constructing, and which will be opened as soon or sooner than the line of this Company from Wiesbaden to Cologne, especially the railway from Oberhausen to Lobithe and Rotterdam, it has been carefully ascertained what will be the probable annual traffic on the Wiesbaden and Cologne line. A document of great length and going into details on this subject has been printed, and may be obtained at the Company's offices, where may also be inspected the official records and publications from which the data for the estimates have been derived; and from this document it will be seen that, while a vast traffic will still be left upon the Rhine, annually augmenting, the proposed line of railway by the right bank of the river from Wiesbaden to Cologne must produce at least from

	£
Passenger traffic	314,437
Goods traffic	350,965
Together	695,402
Deduct for working expenses 40 per cent. on the receipts, equal to £2,540 per mile per annum (110 miles)	278,160
Balance	417,242

which would (allowing even for great reductions, which really are not probable) pay a dividend of at least 15 per cent. on the capital of £2,000,000.

Responsible contractors, Messrs Fox, Henderson, and Co., have engaged to purchase the land, construct the works for a double line, erect the stations, and supply the rolling stock, and pay interest on capital during construction at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, as well as the fondateurs' preliminary and all other expenses; the whole of these outlays to be within the limits of the capital. For the satisfaction of the Directors the estimates, adding 10 per cent. to cover the above expenses and interest on capital, are to be revised by Sir William Cubitt or Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., or some other eminent engineer, whose decision as to the aggregate amount to be paid to the contractors under their contract for land, works, and rolling stock is to be final and conclusive on both parties.

The Company is constituted an Anonyme or Chartered Company, with limited liability to the shareholders, and will be empowered by its Statutes to purchase or amalgamate with the Taunus Railway, and to accept concessions for Branch Railways.

Application for shares to be made in the form annexed, to the Secretary, at the offices of the Company, and to the brokers.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Frankfort, Wiesbaden, and Cologne Railway.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in the above undertaking; and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number you may allot me, and to pay the sum of £2 on each share allotted, at the time to be specified in your letter of allotment.

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Name in full .....
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